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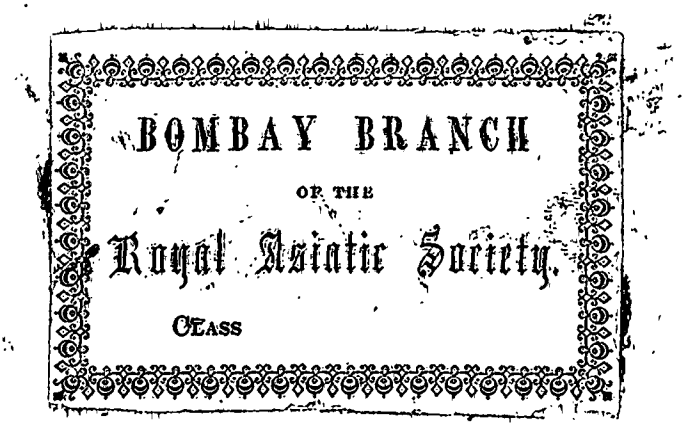

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A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND,

BY

THE REV. JAMES GRANGER:

ILLUSTRATED

WITH PORTRAITS.

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VOL. 4 PART 2.

LONDON:

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(Constantia Lucy) Lady Colerane.

ENGRAVED FROM A RARE PRINT,

— in the Collection of —

(Sir William Musgrave Bart.)

Published June 30th 1794 by Wm Richardson Castle Street Leicester Square

The lady MARY FIELDING, sole daughter of Barnham, viscount Carlingford; *Lely p. J. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.* See ROBERT FIELDING, Class VIII.

CONSTANTIA LUCY, daughter of Sir Richard Lucy, (of Broxborne in Hertfordshire), sister to sir Kingsmill, and aunt to sir Berkley, wife to Henry, lord Colerane. *Ob.* 1680. *A small round, with ornaments; it seems to be a head-piece. Arms, three luces, or pikes, &c.*

Constantia, first wife of Henry, lord Colerane, an eminent antiquary and virtuoso. He had by her two sons, Hugh and Lucius; and a daughter named Constantia, who married Hugh Smithson, esq. of Tottenham in Middlesex.

CATHARINE, only daughter of Robert and sister of Sir Robert Southwell, of King's Weston, in Com. Glou. Knt. wife to Sir John Perceval, bart. (7th of that name) born the 1st of September, 1637, married the 14th of February, 1655, died the 17th of August, 1679. *J. Faber f.* 1743, *8vo. mezz. Engraved for the "History of the House of Yvery."*

CATHARINE, daughter of Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden, in Kent, bart. wife to Sir John Perceval, bart. (8th of that name) born - - - married Feb. 1680-1, died Feb. 1691-2. *Faber f.* 1743. *Engraved for the same book.*

Lady Perceval, though some of her ancestors sacked towns and conquered kingdoms, had sense enough to know that benevolence of the heart and bounty of the hand, virtues for which she was particularly eminent, would avail her more than all the borrowed lustre of ancestrel ho-

nours. The illustrious descent of the house of Dering, " from different branches of the Norman line of English kings," " from the imperial house of Charlemagne, or that of France *," upon which the family has long plumed itself, were, in her estimation, the lightest of all vanities. She married to her second husband Col. Butler, a gentleman of Ireland; and, in a short time after her marriage, died on the 2d of Feb. 1691-2. She lies buried in Chelsea church.

A FOREIGN DUTCHESS, &c.

ORTANCE MANCHINI, (HORTENSE MANCINI), dutchess of Mazarine, &c. *P. Lely p. G. Valck sc.* 1678; *large h. sh. finely executed.*

ORTANCE MANCHINI, &c. *Lely p. Verkolije f.* 1680, *4to. mezz.*

The dutchess of MAZARINE; ——*f. S. Lloyd exc. mezz.*

Another, engraved under the direction of Picart, 8vo.

In the English translation of St Evremond's works is a copy from Lombart's print of the dutchess of York, inscribed, " The Dutchess of Mazarine."

Hortense Mancini was, by permission of Lewis XIV. heiress to the title, arms, and estate of her uncle, the famous cardinal Mazarine; all which she transferred, by a marriage-contract, to the duke of Meilleraye, whom she espoused. She possessed every qualification that could inspire love, and appears to have been extremely susceptible of that passion herself. Having quarrelled with the duke her husband, she came

* " Hist. of the House of Yvery," II. p. 396, &c.

came into England, flushed with the conquests she 1675.
had made in her own country. She had evidently a design upon Charles II. * and was regarded as a most formidable rival to the dutchess of Portsmouth. It is said that a discovery of an intrigue, in which she imprudently engaged soon after she came over, prevented her gaining the ascendant in the royal favour. The king, however, assigned her an annual pension of four thousand pounds. She lived many years at Chelsea, where her house was daily resorted to by the witty, the gallant, and polite. St Evremond, her avowed admirer, has drawn her character to great advantage; indeed so great, that we presently see his passions were too much engaged for a candid historian. He could scarce think that so angelic a creature had any foibles, much less that she had vices which would have disgraced the meanest of her sex. *Ob.* 2 *July*, 1699 †.

The notices that we have of most of the ladies in this reign, or any other, are but slender. If Mrs Manley ‡ had flourished at this period, there is no question but we should have had more of their *secret history*. It would doubtless have afforded a much more plentiful harvest for such a writer than the reign of Anne.

* ...ton, in his Obfervations on Waller's "Triple Combat," informs us, th... ...as once thought a fit match for Charles; and that Henrietta Maria and ca... ...al Mazarine had defigned her for his queen. The fame author obferves that fhe once had the greateft fortune of any lady in Europe.

† It appears from feveral printed letters of cardinal Mazarine to Lewis XIV. that that prince was much in love with another niece of the cardinal's, at the time of his marriage-treaty with the infanta.

‡ Author of the "New Atalantis."

CLASS XII.

PERSONS remarkable from a single Circumstance in their Lives, &c.

WILLIAM PENDERILL. His portrait, which was done in the reign of William III. represents him in the 84th year of his age.

RICHARD PENDERILL, (or PENDERELL;) *Zoust p. R. Houston f. h. sh. mezz.*

Trusty DICK PENDERELL; *Lamborn f.* 8 *vo This print appears to me not to be genuine.*

Richard Penderell, and his brother William, were chiefly instrumental to the escape of Charles II. after the fatal battle of Worcester. There were six brothers of this family, who rented little farms on the borders of Staffordshire, and were frequently employed as labourers in cutting down timber. The king took shelter the first night after his escape at White Ladies, a house belonging to the Penderells, about twenty miles from Worcester. Here he put on a leather doublet and a green jerkin, cut his hair short, and threw his cloaths into a privy. Richard went with him into a wood, where he was concealed a whole day; during which time he had nothing to eat or drink. He afterwards attended him many miles on foot, and came back with him to one of his brother's houses, where he found Major Careless, who accompanied him in Boscobel Wood, where they concealed themselves in an oak. The Penderells and Mrs Lane were among the small number of loyalists who were rewarded after the Restoration. Richard died 8 Feb. 1671, and

RICHARD PENDERELL.

IOHN OGLE.

In Watermans Lane in White Fryers

Pub.d Jan.y 1795 by Caulfield & Harding

and lies buried in the church of St Giles's in the Fields, London, where a monument is erected to his memory. The author of his epitaph styles him "the great and unparalleled Penderel." See particulars in an Account of the Preservation of "Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester; drawn "up by himself, and published from the Manu-"script in the Pepysian Library, by Sir David "Dalrymple *."

JOHN OGLE, *in Waterman's Lane, in White Fryers, 8vo.*

Jack Ogle, who some time rode privately in the first troop of guards, was notorious for his frolics and low humour. He inherited a small estate, which he presently dissipated; and had afterwards recourse to the gaming-table, with various success. It is said, that in a run of ill luck he lost his cloak, and borrowed his landlady's red petticoat to carry with him to a muster; and that the Duke of Monmouth having a hint of it, ordered the whole troop to cloak, on purpose to expose him ‡. One of his frolics had like to have cost him his life. Having a quarrel in the streets with a French officer of the foot-guards, who was a man of humour like himself, a challenge ensued, and they agreed to go into the fields to fight. A rabble followed them in great expectation of

* It appears, from the notes on this account, that Richard was the third brother of the Penderells, and that he was commonly called *Trusty Richard*. He and his five brethren lived at or near *White Ladies*, in a little farm within the wood. They were employed in cutting down timber and watching it to prevent its being stolen. They subsisted chiefly upon the profit of some cow-grass. All the brothers were privy to the secret of the king's concealment; but Richard went many miles with him to assist him in his escape †.

‡ See the "Tatler," No. 132.

† "Charles the Second's Account of his Escape," p. 7, &c.

a duel. Before they got thither the quarrel was made up; but they ran with precipitation, as if they were eager to engage, and leaped into a saw-pit. Here they were discovered in a very ridiculous posture, as if they were easing themselves. The disappointed mob presently saluted them with a shower of stones and brick-bats. Hard drinking and an infamous distemper are supposed to have hastened his death, which happened in the 39th year of his age. His sister, who waited on the Countess of Inchequin, was said to have been one of the Duke of York's mistresses.

JOHN BAREFOOT, &c. *Guil. Crowne delin. M. Burghers sc. h. sh.*

JOHN BAREFOOT, letter-doctor to the university of Oxford.

" Upon this table you may faintly see
" A doctor, deeply skilled in pedigree:
" To *ne plus ultra* his great fame is spread,
" Oxford a more facetious man ne'er bred,
" He knows what arms old Adam's grandsire
" bore,
" And understands more coats than e'er he wore,
" So well he's vers'd in college, schools, theatre,
" You'd swear he'd married our dear *alma mater*,
" As he's our index, so this picture's his,
" And, superscription like, just tells whose 'tis.
" But the contents of his great soul and mind
" You'll only by his conversation find."

Ætat. suæ 70, 1681; *E. Lutterel ad vivum del. M. Burghers sc. A letter in his hand; h. sh.*

This facetious man was many years a letter-carrier in the university of Oxford. It appears from the above inscription, that his memory was extraordinary: I am informed, from unquestionable authority *, that his invention was as

* James West, esq. who had it from the mouth of Mr Hearne.

as extraordinary as his memory. He was a coiner of what the people call *white lies*; and as his fictions were rather of the probable than the marvellous kind, they were sometimes verified.—Most, if not all, of the following group of witnesses dealt in lies of the blackest hue.

TITUS OATES: *anagramma*, " *Testis ovat*:" *R. White ad vivum del. et sc.*

TITUS OATES, D. D. the first discoverer of the horrid plot; *h. sh.*

TITUS OATES, Bob Ferguson *, or the raree shew of Mamamouchee Musty †. *A cap and a turban on his head, a flail in one hand, and a sword in the other. Under the portrait are twenty-one English verses; h. sh.*

TITUS OATES; *in the sheet with his Vindication. T. Dudley f. 4to.*

TITUS OATES; *Hauker p. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Titus Oates, who was restrained by no principle human or divine, and like Judas, would have done any thing for *thirty shillings*, was one of the most accomplished villains that we read

* Robert Ferguſon was a great dealer in plots, and a proſtitute political writer for different parties; and particularly for the earl of Shaftesbury. His perſon, which is perhaps repreſented in ſome print, is thus described in a proclamation published in the year 1683: " A tall lean man, dark brown hair, a " great Roman noſe, thin jawed, heat in his face, ſpeaks in the Scotch tone, a " ſharp piercing eye, ſtoops a little in the ſhoulders, he hath a ſhuffling gate " that differs from all men, wears his periwig down almoſt over his eyes, a- " bout forty-five years of age." He approached nearer to a parallel character with Oates than any of his contemporaries, and was rewarded with a place in the reign of William, though it was well known that he merited a halter. See more of him in " Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 743. See also the Indexes to Echard and Burnet; Calamy, ii. p. 383, iii. p. 544, &c. and Dalrymple's " Memoirs,"——

† Mamamouchi is a character in " the Citizen turned Gentleman," from Moliere.

read of in history. He was successively an Anabaptist, a Conformist, and a Papist; and then became a Conformist again. He had been chaplain on board the fleet, whence he was dismissed for an unnatural crime; and was known to be guilty of perjury before he set up the trade of witnessing *. He was successful in it beyond his most sanguine expectation: he was lodged at Whitehall, and had a pension assigned him of 1200l. a year. He was a man of some cunning, more effrontery, and the most consummate falsehood. His impudence supported itself under the strongest conviction, and he suffered for his crimes, with all the constancy of a martyr. The æra of Oates's plot, was also the grand æra of Whig and Tory; and he has the peculiar infamy of being the first of incendiaries as he was the first of witnesses.—See the next reign.

Captain EDWARD PANTON, &c. who first discovered to Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey this now horrid conspiracy; *in armour*; 4*to.*

Captain WILLIAM BEDLOE, discoverer of the Popish plot; *h. sh.*

Captain WILLIAM BEDLOE; *emblems of his loyalty, &c. 4to. In a sheet with verses.*

Captain WILLIAM BEDLOE; *R. White sc. small 8vo. A copy by Cole.*

William Bedloe, who assumed the title of Captain, was an infamous adventurer of low birth, who had travelled over a great part of Europe under different names and disguises, and had passed upon several ignorant persons for a man of rank and fortune. Encouraged by the success of Oates, he turned evidence, gave an account of Godfrey's murder,

* Quæstum occepit, 1678.

Captain William Bedloe?

murder, and added many circumstances to the narrative of the former. These villains had the boldness to accuse the queen of entering into a conspiracy against the king's life. A reward of 500 *l.* was voted to Bedloe by the commons. He is said to have asserted the reality of the *plot* on his death-bed: but it abounds with absurdity, contradiction, and perjury; and still remains one of the greatest problems in the British annals. *Ob.* Aug. 20, 1680.—Giles Jacob informs us, that he was author of a play called "The Excommunicated Prince, or the false Relick;" 1679.

MILES PRANCE, discoverer of the horrid plot, and the murderers of Sir E. B. Godfrey; *R. White del. et sc. h. sh.*

MILES PRANCE, &c. *oval, long wig, laced neckcloth, h. sh.*

Miles Prance, a silversmith, was accused by one Wren, and also by Bedloe, of being an accomplice in the murder of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey. This he at first strenuously denied. But he was said to be so powerfully wrought upon by the earl of Shaftesbury, as not only to confess himself guilty, but also to accuse two Popish priests, together with Green, Berry, and Hill, of being concerned in the same crime. His testimony was, in some instances, contradictory to Bedloe's, and even to itself. He was tried, and convicted of perjury; but having retracted his evidence in several particulars relative to the plot, his punishment was remitted. It is remarkable that Mr L'Estrange, who had been accused by him of a secret disaffection to the government received the sacrament presently after him, from the hands of Dr Sharp, rector of St Giles's in the Fields:

and

and that he then " solemnly declared, before " the congregation, that he wished *that* sacra- " ment might be his damnation, if what that " man had sworn or published concerning him, " was not totally and absolutely false *." Prance, though challenged in this solemn manner, did not speak a word in his own vindication.

STEPHEN DUGDALE, discoverer of the horrid plot; *R. White sc. h. sh.*

STEPHEN DUGDALE, &c. *copied from the former.*

Stephen Dugdale, who had been a servant of lord Aston, became an evidence against that nobleman, the earl of Stafford, and other persons of distinction. It appeared that the latter was at Bath, at the time in which he deposed that he saw him at Tixal. This man was not altogether so infamous as Oates and Bedloe; but his testimony was equally contradictory and incredible. Turberville was another witness of the same stamp. The dying asseverations of the persons condemned upon the oaths of these wretches, have no inconsiderable weight, when thrown into the scale against their personal characters.

" JOSIAH KEELING, who, being touched in " conscience, was the first man that came in, and " voluntarily discovered the late hellish conspiracy " of the fanatics against the life of his sacred majesty " and of his royal highness; designed to have been " executed at the Rye-house, in Hertfordshire, in " April, 1683." *R. White sc. h. sh.*

Josiah Keeling, a salter in London, having unadvisedly arrested the lord-mayor at the suit of

* Echard III. b. 3. c. 2. p. 1081.

JOSIAH KEELING.

Who being Touched in Conscience was ye first Man that came in and Voluntarily Discoverd ye Late Hellish Conspiracy of ye Phanatiques against ye Life of his Sacred Ma.tie and of his R.all Highnes's Designed to have been Executed at ye Rye House in Hertfordshire in April. 1683.

Pub.d Aug.10 1793 by W. Richardson, Castle St Leicester Square.

By Irish Oaths, & wrested Law I fell,
A prey to Rome, a Sacrifice to Hell.
My bleeding Innocence, for Iustice cryes
Heare, Heare, O Heaven; for man my suit denyes.

Stephen College.

Published as the Act directs. July 1.1795. by W. Richardson. Castle Street Leicester Square.

of Papillon and Dubois, the two excluded sheriffs, thought it prudent to make a discovery of the Rye-house plot, to screen himself from the law. This plot, whether real or fictitious, occasioned the shedding of some of the best blood in the kingdom, and completed the triumph of the royal party. We are told that upon this discovery of Keeling, "a new evidence office was erected at "Whitehall*," and that care was taken to select such judges and juries as would answer the purposes of the court ‖. An elaborate account of the Rye-house conspiracy, of which the duke of York had the garbling †, was written by Dr Sprat. The author has been so ingenuous as to retract the *enormous falsehoods* with which he had charged lord Russel, in that book ‡. Many more retractions are required, to make it an authentic history. The "Secret History of the Rye-house "Plot," written by Ford, lord Grey, is worth the reader's notice.

STEPHEN COLLEDGE, (or COLLEGE), commonly called the Protestant joiner.

"By Irish oaths, and wrested law I fell
"A prey to Rome, a sacrifice to hell;
"My bleeding innocence for justice cries,
"Hear, hear, O heav'n, for man my suit denies!"

death's heads before him; 8vo.

Stephen College was accused of being concerned in a conspiracy to seize the king's person,

* Welwood's "Memoirs," p. 137.
‖ See more of him in Dalrymple's "Memoirs," i. p. 87.
† See the bishop of Rochester's "Letters to the earl of Dorset," p. 12.
‡ Ibid p. 13, edit. 8vo.

son, and detain him in prison, till he should yield to the exclusion of the duke of York, and make such other concessions as the commons might require of him. When the parliament sat at Oxford, he went about armed with sword and pistol, which furnished a pretence for his accusation. The court party, who watched for an opportunity to retaliate a plot upon the exclusionists, persecuted him with unrelenting violence. Dugdale, and other infamous witnesses, who had been informers against the Papists, were retained against him. He defended himself with great spirit and ability, to the confusion of his adversaries; but the jury, who were all zealous royalists, brought him in guilty. He behaved with a becoming fortitude at the place of execution, and persisted in asserting his innocence to the last. He was executed at Oxford, 31 August, 1681.—He was a man of a more enlarged understanding than is commonly found in mechanics. His ingenuity in his trade procured him employment among persons of rank; some of whom he was afterwards permitted to visit upon the foot of a friend. His faults were, being too pragmatical, and indiscretely zealous for his religion.—His daughter was seamstress to king William, a place worth 300 *l.* a year. Dr Swift informs us, that "this "noble person" and himself were brought acquainted by lady Berkley. See Swift's "Let-"ters," vol. IV. p. 336, edit. 1768.

THOMAS VENNER; *a helmet on his head; holding a halbert; small. In Pagit's "Heresiography," p.* 280.

Thomas Venner, a wine-cooper, who acquired a competent estate by his trade, was reputed

THO.S VENNER.

Pub.d by Caulfield & Herbert 1794.

puted a man of sense and religion, before his understanding was bewildered with enthusiasm. He was so strongly possessed with the notions of the Millenarians, or Fifth Monarchy Men, that he strongly expected that Christ was coming to reign upon earth, and that all human government, except that of the saints, was presently to cease. He looked upon Cromwell, and Charles II. as usurpers upon Christ's dominion, and persuaded his *weak brethren*, that it was their duty to rise and seize upon the kingdom in his name. Accordingly a rabble of them, with Venner at their head, assembled in the streets, and proclaimed king Jesus. They were attacked by a party of the militia, whom they resolutely engaged; as many of them believed themselves to be invulnerable. They were at length overpowered by numbers, and their leader, with twelve of his followers, was executed in January, 1660-1. They "affirmed to the "last, that if they had been deceived, the Lord "himself was their deceiver *."

JOHN

* Smollet.

The most signal instance of pure enthusiasm, that hath ever occurred to me, is that of Mr John Mason, minister of Water Stratford, near Buckingham. He was a man of great simplicity of behaviour, of the most unaffected piety, and of learning and abilities far above the common level, till he was bewildered by the mysteries of Calvinism, and infatuated with millenary notions. This calm and grave enthusiast was as firmly persuaded as he was of his own existence, and as strongly perswaded others, that he was the Elias appointed to proclaim the approach of Christ, who was speedily to begin the millenium and fix his throne at Water Stratford. Crowds of people assembled at this place who were fully convinced that this great æra would presently commence; and especially after Mason had, in the most solemn manner, affirmed to his sister and several other persons, that, as he lay on his bed, he saw Christ in all his majesty. Never was there a scene of more frantic joy, expressed by singing, fiddling, dancing, and all the wildness of enthusiastic gestures and rapturous vociferation, than was, for some time, seen at Stratford; where a mixed multitude assembled to hail the approach of king Jesus. Every vagabond and village fiddler that could be procured bore a part in the rude concert

JOHN the Quaker, (JOHN KELSEY); *M. Lauron* † *delin. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the Set of the Cries of London, drawn after the life. The set consists of upwards of seventy* ‡.

John Kelsey went to Constantinople, upon no less a design than that of converting the grand signor. He preached at the corner of one of the streets of that city, with all the vehemence of a fanatic: but as he spoke in his own language, the people stared at him, but could not so much as guess at the drift of his discourse. They soon concluded him to be out of his senses, and carried him to a madhouse, where he was confined for six months. One of the keepers happening to hear him speak the word *English*, informed lord Winchelsea, who was then ambassador to the Porte, that a mad countryman of his was then under confinement. His lordship sent for him; and he appeared before him in a torn and dirty hat, which he could not by any means, be persuaded to take off. The ambassador thought that a little of the Turkish discipline would be of service to him, and presently ordered him to be drubbed upon the feet. This occasioned a total change in his behaviour, and he acknowledged that the drubbing had *a good effect*

cert at this tumultuous jubilee. Mason was observed to speak rationally on every subject that had no relation to his wild notions of religion. He died in 1695, soon after he fancied that he had seen his Saviour, fully convinced of the reality of the vision and of his own divine mission. See a particular Account of his Life and Character by H. Maurice, rector of Tyringham, Bucks, 1695, 4to pamphlet.

† It should be observed that M and L, the initials of this painter's name, are generally united in the engravings from his works; hence it is that he has been miscalled *Mauron*.

‡ I have described as many of them in this work, as Mr Secretary Pepys has taken into his collection. We are beholden to that gentleman for the names of several of the persons, which are written under the portraits.

M. Lauron ad vivum del. G. Walker sculp.t

John Kelsey.

Published by I. Caulfield 1793.

Lodowick Muggleton.
Dyed the 14.th of March 169$\frac{7}{8}$. then Aged
88 years 7 months and 14 days.

Published by Caulfield and Herbert 1794.

effect upon his spirit. Upon searching his pockets a letter was found addressed to the Great Turk, in which he told him, that he was a scourge in the hand of God to chastise the wicked; and that he had sent him not only to denounce, but to execute vengeance. He was put on board a ship bound for England, but found means to escape in his passage, and returned to Constantinople. He was soon after sent on board another ship, and so effectually secured, that he could not escape a second time *.

The London QUAKER: *M. Lauron del. J. Savage sc. One of the Set of Cries, published by Pierce Tempest.*

This woman was known by the name of "Rachel of Covent Garden." I have seen her portrait in one of Hemskirk's Quakers meetings.

LODOWICK MUGGLETON; *ob. Mar.* 12, $169\frac{7}{8}$, *Æt.* 90; *large* 4*to. mezz.*

Lodowick Muggleton, who was by trade a tailor, was a notorious schismatic, and father of the sect called after his name. He was a great pretender to inward light, which was to answer every purpose of religion. He regarded himself as above ordinances of every kind, not excepting even prayer and preaching. He acknowledged but one person in the Godhead; rejected creeds, and all church discipline and authority; but expected the greatest deference to be paid to what he taught and enjoined himself. He esteemed the scripture a dead letter, and resolved every thing into his own private spirit. He, like other enthusiasts,

* See the "Life of Sir Dudley North."

made no scruple of damning all the world that differed from his own mode of faith. His disciples are said to have recorded many of his prophecies. He began to distinguish himself about the year 1650 *. His books, for writing which he was pilloried and imprisoned, were burnt by the common hangman.

OLIVER C. PORTER; un insensé pour la religion †. *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. One of the Set of Cries; h. sh* ‡.

This man, whose christian name was Daniel, was porter of Oliver Cromwell, in whose service he learned much of the cant that prevailed at that time. He was a great plodder in books of divinity, especially in those of the mystical kind, which are supposed to have turned his brain. He was many years in Bedlam, where his library was, after some time, allowed him; as there was not the least probability of his cure. The most conspicuous of his books was a large Bible, given him by Nell Gwynn ‖. He frequently preached, and sometimes prophesied; and

* George Fox, a journeyman shoemaker, and one of the great apostles of the Quakers, began to exert himself about the same time. He was a friend and associate of Muggleton; and they are said to have been "so deeply seiz-"ed with despair, that, like the possessed man in the gospel, they forsook "all human conversation, and retired into deserts and solitary places, where "they spent whole days and nights alone." Leslie's "Snake in the Grass," edit. 1698, p. 331. See also Fox's "Journal."

† The gloom which religion too often spreads over the human mind, is generally the effect of narrow conceptions of the Deity, "whose mercy is "over all his works." This has frequently filled the cells of Bedlam, and St Luke's hospital, with the most wretched of all patients. To represent the best of all Beings, as the worst of tyrants, which some religionists have done, drives men of melancholy tempers directly to despair, and is worse, in effect than Atheism itself.

‡ He was remarkably tall, as appears by a large O, the standard of his height, on the back of the terrace, at Windsor.

‖ See "State Poems," edit. 1705, p. 447.

Shenker Sculp.

JACOB HALL.

the ROPE DANCER.

From a Scarce Print in the Collection of Rich. Bull Esq.r

and was said to have foretold several remarkable events, particularly the fire of London *. One would think that Butler had thi frantic enthusiaſt in view, where he says:

" Had lights where better eyes were blind,
" As pigs are said to see the wind;
" Fill'd Bedlam with predestination, &c."
HUD.

Mr. Charles Leslie, who has placed him in the same class with Fox and Muggleton, tells us, that people often went to hear him preach, and " would sit many hours under his window with " great signs of devotion." That gentleman had the curiosity to ask a grave matron, who was among his auditors, " what she could pro- " fit by hearing that madman?" She, with a composed countenance, as pitying his ignorance, replied, " That Festus thought Paul was mad †."

JACOB HALL, a famous rope-dancer; *cap, his own hair, comb. This print is very scarce.*

There was a symmetry and elegance as well as strength and agility, in the person of Jacob Hall, which was much admired by the ladies, who regarded him as a due composition of Herculus and Adonis. The open-hearted dutchess of Cleveland was said to have been in love with this rope-dancer and Goodman the player at the same time. The former received a salary from her grace ‡.

JOSEPH

* Leſlie's " Snake in the Graſs," edit. 1698, p. 330.
† Ibid. p. 327.
‡ " Memoires de Grammont."
Mr Wycherly's intimacy with the dutcheſs of Cleveland was ſo far from being a ſecret, that it ſeems to have been known to every body but the king. This correſpondence was begun by her grace, who called to him as their

JOSEPH CLARKE, the famous posturemaster. See the next reign.

HENRY JENKINS *, who lived to the surprising age of 169; *taken from an original painting, done by Walker: T. Worlidge f.* 1752; *h. sh. This has been copied.*

Under the head is an account of this old man, by Mrs Anne Savile, which is also printed in the third volume of the "Philosophical Transactions," p. 308.—This lady informs us, that he remembered the battle of Flowden Field, which was fought the 9th of September, 1513; that he had "sworn in Chancery and other courts to above 140 years "memory;" and that there is a record preserved in the king's remembrancer's office, in the exchequer, by which it appears, that "Henry Jenkins, of Ellerton upon Swale, labourer, aged 157, was produced, and deposed as a witness." In the last century of his life he was a fisherman; and when he was no longer able to follow that occupation, he went begging about Bolton, and other places in Yorkshire. He died in December, 1670, and lies buried at Bolton, where, in 1743, a monument was erected to his memory. He was one of the oldest men of the post diluvians, of whom we have any credible account †.

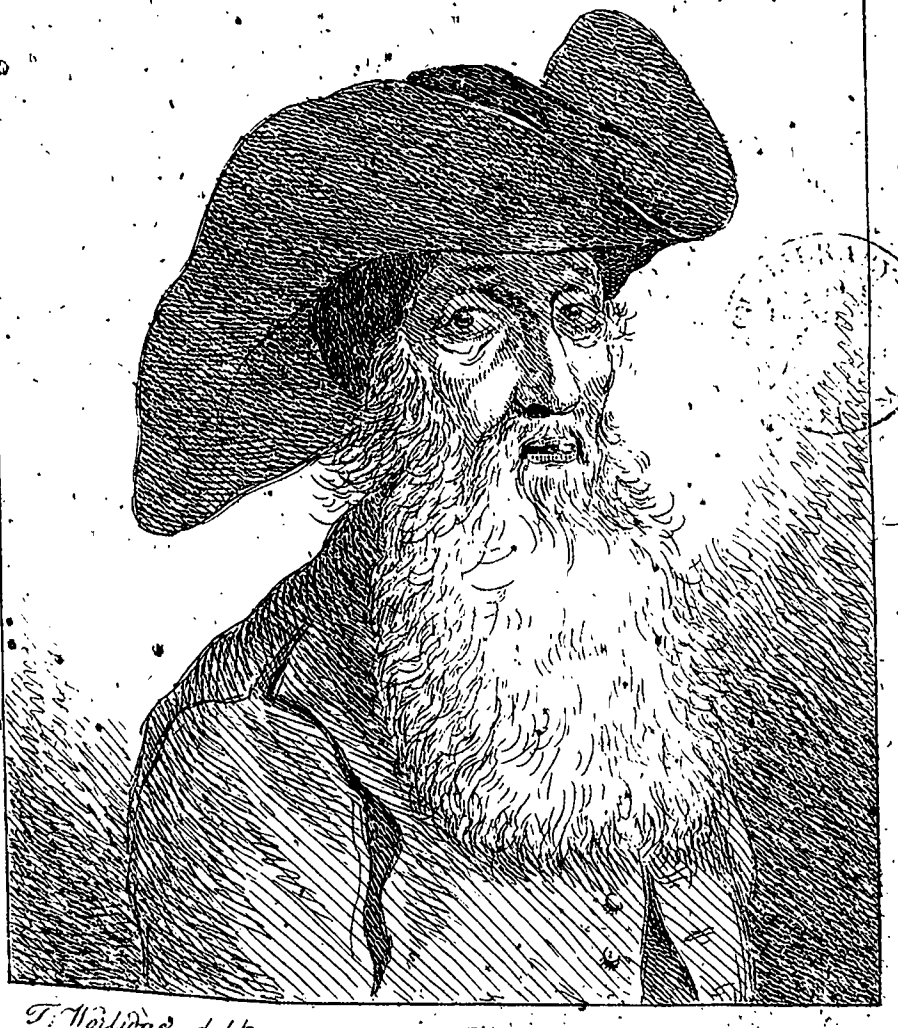
TURNER;

coaches paſſed by each other in the ſtreets of London, and told him that he was a ſon of a wh--re. This was only telling him in other words that he was a wit, as it plainly alluded to the laſt ſtanza of a ſong in his "Love in "a Wood, or St James's Park." The ſtory is circumſtantially told in Dennis's Letters.

* He is called Simpſon by Mr Evelyn, in his "Numiſmata." p. 267.

† Lord Bacon, in his "Hiſtoria Vitæ et Mortis," mentions Johannes de Temporibus, who followed the wars under Charlemagne, and who is ſaid to have lived to the age of three hundred years. But this is equally incredible with many

HENRY JENKINS of *ELLERTON*, in *YORKSHIRE*.
Who lived to the Surprizing Age of 169.
Which is 16 Years longer than Old Parr.



T. Worlidge delt

From an Original Painting by Walker

Publish'd July 24. 1792 by I. Caulfield. London.

TURNER; *in a cloak; a stick in his left hand;* 8*vo.*

" Turner so famous for his shifting arts,
" Pragmatic buslings, and Protean parts,
" Through city, camp, or country, to the state,
" Took his last turn from the full swing of fate."

James Turner, a goldsmith, in London, and lieutenant-colonel of the city militia, was for some time, esteemed a man of a genteel spirit, which was always observed to carry him far beyond the limits of his fortune. His vices and extravagancies not only exhausted his patrimony, which was very considerable, but also involved him in debt. Hence he betook himself to the lowest arts and most villanous practices to maintain the figure of a gentleman. He was executed for robbing the house of Mr Francis Tryton, a merchant, of jewels, and other things of value, to the amount of about six thousand pounds. He was executed for this burglary, in Lime-street, London, 22 Jan. 1663-4. He expressed a true sense of his guilt at the place of execution, and desired the minister who attended to read to him the 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 verses of the second chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews. He left forty shillings to be distributed among the poor of the parish where he suffered, and eighteen shillings and sixpence only to his wife. See the " Relation," &c. p. 25.

COL. BLOOD *; *G. White f. 4to. mezz.*

many other particulars in the hiſtory of that prince. See more concerning long-lived perſons in the book above-cited. See alſo ſome more credible inſtances of old men, in Dr John Campbell's anonymous book, entitled " Hermippus redivivus."

* He was not of the rank of a colonel.

Col. BLOOD; *own hair, neckcloth.*

This daring ruffian was notorious for seizing the person of the Duke of Ormond, with an intention to hang him at Tyburn, and for stealing the crown out of the Tower *. He was very near being successful in both these enterprises; it was with no small difficulty that the duke escaped, and the crown was wrested from his hands. The cunning of this boldest of all thieves was equal to his intrepidity. He told the king, by whom he was examined, that he had undertaken to kill him; and that he went, with that purpose, to a place in the river where he bathed; but was struck with so profound an awe upon sight of his (naked) majesty, that his resolution failed him, and he entirely laid aside his design: that he belonged to a band of ruffians equally desperate with himself, who had bound themselves by the strongest oaths to revenge the death of any of their associates. Upon this he received the royal pardon, and had a handsome pension assigned him. He was now no longer considered as an impudent criminal, but as a court favourite; and application was made to the throne by the mediation of Mr Blood ‡. *Ob.* 24 *Aug.* 1680. See the "Biographia;"

* Blood that wears treaſon in his face,
Villain complete in *parſon's gown* †,
How much is he at court in grace,
For ſtealing Ormond and the crown!
Since loyalty does no man good,
Let's ſteal the king and outdo Blood.
Rocheſter's "Hiſtory of Inſipids."

‡ Dr Walter Pope, in his "Life of Biſhop Ward ‖," informs us "that Blood, "being of a ſudden become a great favourite at court, and the chief agent "of the diſſenters, brought the biſhop a verbal meſſage from the king not to "moleſt them; upon which he went to wait on his majeſty, and humbly "repreſented to him, that there were only two troubleſome nonconformiſts "in

† His diſguiſe when he ſtole the crown.

‖ Page 69, 70.

Published 1793. by I. Caulfield. London

graphia;" see also the "Life of Baxter." fol. part III. p. 88. and Strype's Stow, book i. p. 94. edit. 1720, where we are told, as we are also in Carte's "Life of the duke of Ormond," that this fellow, "who thought small villanies below him," was the son of a blacksmith in Ireland. The best account of ſtealing the crown extant is that in Strype's book: it was communicated to the editor by Edwards, keeper of the Regalia to Charles the Second.

SIR HENRY MORGAN; *4to.*
SIR HENRY MORGAN; *Van Hove sc.* 12*mo.*

Captain Morgan, commonly called Sir Henry Morgan, the most infamous of all pirates, was the son of a substantial yeomen in Wales. His inclination leading him early to the sea, he entered into the service of a master of a vessel bound for Barbadoes, who treacherously sold him soon after he landed on that shore. When he had obtained his liberty, he went to Jamaica to seek his fortune. Here he fell in with some freebooters, and entered on board one of their ships; and having displayed his courage on several occasions, he, in a short time, became a captain. He was afterwards vice-admiral under Mansvelt, an old pirate of prime notoriety, who died soon after he engaged himself in his service. If the courage of Morgan had been properly directed, it would have done him the greatest honour: it was perhaps not inferior to that of Monck or Rupert; and several of his

 strata-

"in his diocese, whom he doubted not, with his majesty's permiſſion, but that "he should bring to their duty: and then he named them. *Theſe are the very "men*; replied the king, *you must not meddle with*, to which he obeyed, letting "the proſecution against them fall."

stratagems were as extraordinary as his courage. But he was rapacious, cruel, and debauched, in the same degree that he was valiant. The cruelties exercised on the Indians by the Spaniards were not equal to what that people suffered by his orders, to make them discover their hidden treasures after he had taken and plundered their towns. The greatest of his exploits was taking Panama, which he burnt and pillaged, after he had with twelve hundred men, defeated the governor, at the head of two squadrons of horse, four regiments of foot, and a great number of wild bulls, driven by Indian slaves *. One hundred and seventy-five beasts of burden were laden with the gold, silver, and other valuables which he took in that city. See a circumstantial account of him in the "History of the Buccaneers," to which is prefixed his head.

MRS MARY DAVIS, of Great Saughall, near "Chester, Anno 1668; Ætatis 74. When she was "twenty-eight years of age, an excrescence grew up-"on her head, like to a wen, which continued thir-"ty years, and then grew into two horns." *Done from the original painting, in the collection of the honourable Sir Hans Sloane, bart. h. sh. mezz.*

There is a print of this woman in Dr Charles Leigh's "Natural History of Lancashire, Che-"shire, and the Peak of Derbyshire;" 1700; fol. Tab. VII. The inscription signifies that her

* A little before his expedition to Panama, he settled the following rewards for his men, which were to be paid out of their first spoil: For the loss of both legs, fifteen hundred pieces of eight, or fifteen slaves; for the loss of both hands, eighteen hundred pieces, or eighteen slaves; for one leg, or one hand, six hundred pieces, or six slaves; and for an eye, one hundred pieces, or one slave.

From an Original Painting in the British Museum.

Mrs MARY DAVIS

of great Saughall near Chester Ao 1668 Ætatis 74 when she was 28 years of Age, an Excrescence grew upon her head, like to a Wen, which continued 30 years and then grew into two Horns.

Published as the Act directs Sepr 1c, 1792, by J Caulfield, London.

MOTHER LOUSE

Published 1794. by Caulfield & Harding.

" her portrait was taken in 1668, in the seventy-second year of her age: that the excrescence continued thirty-two years before it grew into horns: that after four years she cast them; then grew two more; and in about four years she cast these also: that the horns which were upon her head in 1668, were of four years growth, and then loose. Her picture, and one of her horns, are in Aſhmole's Museum.

In the university library at Edinburgh is preserved a horn, which was cut from the head of Elizabeth Love, in the fiftieth year of her age. It grew three inches above her ear, and was growing seven years *.

Mother LOUSE: *an old woman in a ruff*; *David Loggan sc. very scarce.*

" Is it at me, or at my ruff you titter?
" Your grandfather, you rogue, ne'er wore a " fitter:" &c.

This print, which is well executed, and much like the person represented, gained the engraver a considerable share of his reputation. It was drawn from the life, at Louse Hall, an alehouse near Oxford, which was kept by this matron, who was well known to the gentlemen of that university, who called her Mother Louse. She was probably the last woman in England that wore a ruff. ——Louse Hall seems to be now quite forgotten. Kidney Hall, which a facetious author † tells us was formerly a *seminary*, is well known. Cabbage Hall,

* See a particular account of Mary Davis in " Phœnix Brittannicus," 4to. p. 248; and of Elizabeth Love, in Sir Robert Sibbald's " Scotia illuſtrata," pars i. p. 60.

† Mr T. W——n.

said to have been built by a taylor, is in as good repute as ever.

MOTHER GEORGE, in the 120th Year of her age; *M. Powell p. B. Lens f. h. sh. mezz.*

Mother George, who was contemporary with mother Louse, lived in Black-Boy Lane, and afterwards in the parish of St Peter's in the Bailey, at Oxford. She retained the use of all her faculties to the age of an hundred and twenty years, and was much resorted to by company, from a motive of curiosity. She used to thread a fine needle, as a proof of the goodness of her eye-sight, before her visitants, who generally gave her a gratuity towards her support. She died from the effects of an accidental fall that injured her back *. A genuine picture of her is in the possession of Mr George Huddesford, late of New College, in Oxford, who, in pursuit of his genius for painting, is now, or was lately, under the instruction of Zoffanij, the celebrated Italian painter.

MADAM CRESWEL; *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest. exc. h. sh. One of the Set of Cries* †.

This

*See Wood's "Life," edit. 2. p. 253, 254, where we are informed, that Mr Shirley the Terræ Filius of Trinity College, in his ſpeech, ſpoken at Oxford July 14. 1673, made ſome reflections upon the ſtudies and purſuits of Anthony Wood, the famous Oxford antiquary, in which his malice and ſcurrility were much more conſpicuous than his wit. As the Latin edition of the "Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Univerſity of Oxford" was then preparing for the preſs, he ſaid, among other things, that Wood "intended to put two *old wives*, "mother Louſe and mother George into his book; and that he would not let it be printed because he would not have it "*new* and *common*."

† It is probable that ſome of the drawings for this ſet of prints were taken in the latter end of the reign of Charles II. as mother Creſwell is ſaid to have been *a famous bawd of thirty years ago*, in the "State Poems," printed 1705. See p. 555, Notes.

This infamous woman was, from the natural effects of proſtitution in her youth, far advanced in the decline before ſhe had arrived at the meridian of her life. Her great experience in her former occupation qualified her for a procureſs; and ſhe ſoon became an adept in all the diabolical arts of ſeduction. She lived in town in the winter, and ſometimes retired into the country, where ſhe provided convenient lodgings for her cuſtomers, ſome of whom were perſons of diſtinction. Tho' ſhe appeared in her real character in the ſtews, ſhe could aſſume a very decent behaviour upon proper occaſions; and frequently decoyed young unſuſpecting girls to London, in hopes of preferment. She kept a very extenſive correſpondence, and was, by her ſpies and emiſſaries, informed of the riſing beauties in different parts of the kingdom. The trade which ſhe profeſſed was perhaps carried to a greater height at this period than any other. This is plainly hinted at by a man of wit and pleaſure, who ſometimes dealt with her:

"To an exact perfection they have brought
"The action love, the paſſion is forgot ‖.

Mother

‖ She deſired, by *will*, to have a ſermon preached at her funeral, for which the preacher was to have ten pounds; but upon this expreſs condition, that he was to ſay nothing but what was *well* of her. A preacher was, with ſome difficulty found, who undertook the taſk. He, after a ſermon preached on the general ſubject of mortality, and the good uſes to be made of it, concluded with ſaying, *By the will of the deceaſed, it is expected that I ſhould mention her, and ſay nothing but was* well *of her*. All that I ſhall ſay of her therefore is this: She was born *well*, ſhe lived *well*, and ſhe died *well*; for ſhe was born with the name of Creſwell, ſhe lived in Clerkenwell, and ſhe died in Bridewell. I have ſeen this ſtory in print, with ſome ſpurious additions.

Dr Fuller, in his "Appeal of injured innocence ‡," tell us, that "When "one was to preach the funeral ſermon of a moſt vicious and generally hated perſon,

‡ Part iii. p. 75.

Mother Ross, mother Bennet *, mother Mosely, and mother Beaulie ||, flourished, or rather decayed, in this reign: but of these matrons we have no portraits. Nor have we any of mother Needham, mother Rawlins of Deptford, mother Douglass †, mother Eastmead, mother Ph--l--ps, and several other mother strumpets, who deserve to be remembered as well as mother Creswell.

MRS RUSSEL, *inscribed*, "*London Courtezan*;" *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. In a tawdry scarf of flowered gauze; patches on her face: a mask in her right hand, and a fan in her left; h. sh. One of the Set of Cries.*

Though the daughters were much more numerous than the mothers of iniquity, I have met with only the names of three of those who were contemporaries with Mrs Creswell; viz. Mrs Russel, Mrs Foster, and Betty Morrice ‡. Oblivion is entailed on the obscene practices of these

"perſon, all wondered what he would ſay in his praiſe; the preacher's friends "fearing, his foes hoping that, for his fee, he would force his conſcience to "flattery. For one thing, ſaid the miniſter, this man is to be ſpoken well "of by all; and for another thing, he is to be ſpoken ill of by none. The "firſt is becauſe God made him; the ſecond, becauſe he is dead."

* The dedication of the "Plain Dealer," which is an admirable piece of raillery on women of this character, is addreſſed to madam B—, i. e. Bennet. See "Spectator, No. 266. See alſo "Tatler," No. 84.

|| Betty Beaulie, a bawd of figure, lived in Durham-Yard, in the Strand. Charles Maurice Tellier, archbiſhop and duke of Rheims, who came to England, together with Crequi, to treat concerning a marriage of the dauphin with the lady Mary, daughter of the duke of York, is ſaid to have gone to her houſe. See Wood's "Life," edit. 2. p. 265, 266, where there are ſome verſes in which this fact is mentioned.

† Characterized in the "Minor."

‡ The two laſt are mentioned in "A Letter from Artemiſia in the Town, to Chloe in the Country," by Lord Rocheſter.

these creatures, as well as rottenness on their bones. Their whole biography is contained in the six prints published by Mr Hogarth. *Few and evil* are the *days*, or, to speak with precision, the *nights* of harlots. These harpies in borrowed plumes are birds of darkness, and appear at the same time with bats and owls. They were dispersed through every quarter of the town; but Moor-Fields, Whetstone's Park, Lukener's Lane, and Dog and Bitch Yard, were their capital seraglios §.

"The true original picture of MARY CARLE-
"TON, also called by the name of the German
"Princess; as it was taken by her own order, in
"the year 1663; *Jo. Ch.* (*Chantry*) *sc. Before her*
"*Life*," 1673; 12*mo*.

Clavel, in his "Catalogue," mentions a narrative of her life, different from this.

This woman, who had more *alias's* to her name than any rogue in the kingdom, was the daughter of a musician at Canterbury. Her first husband was a shoemaker of that city, from whom she eloped after four years cohabitation. In a year or two after her elopement, she married one *Day* a surgeon, whom she soon forsook, and went into France and Germany, where she learned the languages of those countries, and robbed and cheated several persons. Soon after her return to England, she was married to John Carleton, the son of a citizen in London, who pretended to be a nobleman. This man, as well as many others, is said to have taken her for a German princess, at least a wo-

§ Manuscript State Poems, written in this reign, in the possession of the dutchess dowager of Portland.

a woman of quality. She was soon after tried at the Old Baily, for bigamy, and acquitted: upon this she published an artful vindication of herself, to which was prefixed her portrait. She was afterwards an actress in one of the theatres. The rest of her life is a continued course of theft, robbery, and imposture; in which, as she had a quick invention, great cunning, and an insinuating address, she was perhaps, never exceeded.—If Mary Carleton had actually been a princess, she had parts sufficient to have thrown a kingdom into confusion; and might have done as much mischief as Catharine de Medicis did in France, or Henrietta Maria in England *. Executed 1672.

ANNA

* I know not where to place the prints here specified; but it is probable that almost all the persons represented by them were authors. BENJAMIN RHODES; in a coif and falling band; much in the manner of Robert White; this seems to belong to the class of gentlemen: the inscription of the print, which is in Mr Bull's collection ‖, is in manuscript.—The two following portraits also belonged to Mr Bull: A neat print of a man in armour, in his own hair; his right hand rests on a truncheon; on a table before him is a helmet plumed; a sash is over his armour. It is a proof, in 8vo. without inscription. At the bottom are his arms and this inscription in MS. "Foxe, General Anglois." This and the next belonged to Mr Bull.—A man writing at a table: he is in a falling band, cloak, and treble ruffles; underneath are six English verses: "Though in this darker shade," &c. Both these prints may perhaps belong to the preceding reign.—GULIELMUS AUGUSTINUS, AR. M. A. Hertochs f. 8vo. He is represented in long hair. The print is dated 1666, in MS. He appears to be a different person from William Austin, esq. engraved by Glover.—A man of the name of WHARTON, in long hair, and a large band, with a tassel, engraved by White; six Latin verses, in one of which is WHARTONI conspice formam §."—WILLIAM ALLESTRY, by White, 8vo.—SAMUEL LEIGH, Æt. 15. 1661. See an account of him in Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," vol. 2. Col. 946.—THOMAS POWELL ‡, Æt. 20, 1675; four English verses; this is also by White, 8vo.

—A man

‖ This collection is now lord Mountstuart's.

§ Quære if Thomas Wharton, M. D. author of "Adenographia, seu "Descriptio Glandularum totius Corporis," Amstel. 1659, 8vo. in which he has given a far better account of the glands and their uses than any of the faculty has done before him. Ob. Nov. 15. 1673. See "Athen Oxon." ii. col. 521, 522.

‡ This person seems to be a young dissenting minister.

Aana Macallame borne in the Orknes of Scotland in the year of our Lord 1615 being presented to the kings Majesties sight Octob.r 1662

Though my Portraicture seemes to bee
A Man; my Sex denyes me so;
Nature hath still Variety;
To make the World her wisdome know;

ANNA MACALLAME, borne in the Orkneys in Scotland, in the Year 1615, being presented to the King's Majesty's Sight, October, 1662.

Tho' my Portraicture seemes to be,
A Man's, my Sex denies me so;
Nature has still Variety,
To make the World her Wisdom know.

She is represented in a fur cap and a man's gown; her beard is very large, and like an old man's; small b. sh.

I saw, in the year 1750, at the palace of St Ildefonso, in Spain, a portrait of a Neapolitan woman, with much such another beard as Anne Macallame's. I also saw, about four years ago, a woman, at Rotherhithe, with a masculine beard. The largest of these is by no means comparable to that of Barbara Vanbeck, mentioned in the Interreghum.

REMARKS ON DRESS.

The Monmouth, or military cock of the hat, was much worn in this reign, and continued a considerable time in fashion.

The periwig, which had been long used in France, was introduced into England soon after the Restoration.

There is a tradition, that the large black wig which Dr R. R. bequeathed, among other things of

—A man in a wig, writing; eight verſes: "See here a Phœnix," &c.—Another man in a tie wig; eight verſes. He is ſaid "patrizare." A man ſitting in a loose robe, lined with female heads.

of much less consideration to the Bodleian Library, was worn by Charles II.*

Some men of tender consciences were greatly scandalized at this article of dress, as equally indecent with long hair; and more culpable, because more unnatural. Many preachers inveighed against it in their sermons, and cut their hair shorter, to express their abhorrence of the reigning mode.

It was observed, that a periwig procured many persons a respect, and even veneration, which they were strangers to before, and to which they had not the least claim from their personal merit. The judges, and physicians, who thoroughly understood this magic of the wig, gave it all the advantage of length, as well as size.

The extravagant fondness of some men for this unnatural ornament is scarce credible: I have heard of a country gentleman who employed a painter to place periwigs upon the heads of several of Vandyck's portraits.

Mr Wood informs us, that Nath. Vincent, D. D. chaplain in ordinary to the king, preached before him at Newmarket, in a long periwig,

* "As to the king's more private ordering his family, in the beginning of "October, 1666, his majeſty, to promote frugality and decency in habit, and "to diſcourage the extravagancy of French faſhions, made a ſolemn and peremptory declaration of the faſhion of his apparel, which he reſolved to "wear for the future. It was ſtrait Spaniſh breeches; inſtead of a doublet, "a long veſt down to the mid-leg; and above that looſe coat, after the Moſcovite or Poliſh way; the ſword girt over the veſt; and, inſtead of ſhoes "and ſtockings, a pair of buskins or brodekins. Which habit was found to "be very decent and becoming to his Majesty, and was for a conſiderable time uſed and followed by the chief of his courtiers." Eachard's "Hiſtory of England," ii. p. 836.

wig, and Holland sleeves, according to the then fashion for gentlemen; and that his majesty was so offended at it, that he commanded the duke of Monmouth, chancellor to the university of Cambridge, to see the statutes concerning decency of apparel put in execution; which was done accordingly *.

The satin cap was laid aside, and the formal screwed-up face, was, for the most part, changed for a more natural and unconstrained aspect §.

The lace neckcloth became in fashion in this and continued to be worn in the two following reigns.

Open sleeves, pantaloons, and shoulder knots were also worn at this period, which was the æra of shoe-buckles: but ordinary people, and such as affected plainness in their garb, continued for a long time after, to wear strings in their shoes.

* "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 1033.

§ Dr Eachard tells us, that *we had a great plenty of religious face makers in the late zealous times* ‡. "Then it was," says he, "that godliness chiefly consisted in "the management of the eye; and he that had the least pupil was the most "righteous, because most easily concealed by the rolling white. Then it "was that they would scarce let a round faced man go to heaven: but if he "had but a little blood in his cheeks his condition was counted very dangerous, "and it was almost an infallible sign of absolute reprobation." Nothing is more certain than black satin caps, tipped and edged with white, were then worn by some divines to give an appearance of languor and mortification to the countenance.

It has been gravely asserted by some presbyterian writers that the cloak is apostolical, as we read that St Paul left his cloak at Troas ‖. But, for this very reason, it may be concluded, that he did not constantly preach in it.

‡ Works, vol. i. p. 151, 152, edit. 1774.

‖ See "Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence," 4to. p. 80.

CHARLES II. DRESS.

The clerical habit which, before it is grown rusty, is a very decent dress, seems not to have been worn in its present form, before the reign of Charles II. †

The ladies hair was curled and frizled with the nicest art, and they frequently set it off with heartbreakers ‡. Sometimes a string of pearls, or an ornament of riband, was worn on the head; and in the latter part of this reign, hoods of various kinds were in fashion.

Patching and painting the face, than which nothing was more common in France, was also too common among the ladies in England §. But what was much worse, they affected a mean betwixt dress and nakedness; which occasioned the publication of a book, entitled, "A just and seasonable Reprehension of naked Breasts and Shoulders, with a preface by Richard Baxter." —I scarce ever see a portrait of a lady by Sir Peter Lely, but I think of the following passage of Seneca; "Video sericas vestes, si vestes vocandæ sunt, in quibus nihil est quo defendi aut corpus, aut denique pudor possit: quibus sumptis, mulier parum liquido nudam se non esse jurabit *."

It

† As to the form of the ancient clerical habit, see in Jo. Johnson's "Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws," &c. the second constitution of archbishop Stratford, in 1343.

Thiers, in his "Treatise of Perukes," informs us, that no ecclesiastic wore a band ‖ before the middle of the last century, or a peruke before the Restoration.

‡ Artificial curls.

§ See the prologue to Lee's "Lucius Junius Brutus."

* Seneca, De Benef. 7. 9.

‖ The clerical band, which was first worn with broad lappets, apparent had its origin from the falling band, which is divided under the chin.

It appears from the "Memoires de Gram-"mont," that green stockings were worn by one of the greatest beauties of the English court.

If any one would inform himself of the dresses worn by our ancestors, he should make his observations in country churches, in the remote parts of the kingdom: where he may see a great variety of modes of ancient standing. It is not unusual among people of the lower classes, for a Sunday coat to descend from father to son; as it is put on the moment before the wearer goes to church, and taken off as soon as he returns home. I have seen several old women in beaver hats, which I have good reason to believe were made in the reign of Charles the Second *.

APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

FOREIGN PRINCES, KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER, &c.

BERNARD DE FOIX, de la Valette, Duc d'Espernon; *Mignard p. P. Van Schuppen sc.* 1661: *motto of the Garter about his arms; h. sh.*

† If the reader be particularly inquisitive into the English dress, at different periods, I would refer him to Barrington's "Observations upon the Statutes," the third edit. 1769, pag. 217, note; 383: Hearne's "Occasional Remarks," at the end of Roper's "Life of Sir Thomas More," p. 271: "Philosophical "Transactions," No. 475, p. 287: Holinshed's "Chronicle," vol. i. second edit. p. 171: "Of their Apparel and Attire," being chap. 7, of "The De-"scription of England:" Dugdale's "Origines Juridiciales," cap. 64. under the head of "Orders for Government: Admittances," &c. Samuel Butler's "Genuine Remains," vol. i. p. 323. but especially to Hall's "Chronicle," and to the tract on apparel, in Camden's "Remains."

APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

Bernard de Nogaret de Foix, duke of Espernon and Valette, knight of the orders of St Michael and of the Holy Ghost, was, in April, 1661, installed knight of the Garter *. He was descended from one of the most illustrious families in France, and added great lustre to his house. The reader is referred for a particular account of him, to "The Life of the Duke of Espernon, englished "by Charles Cotton, Esq." and published in folio, 1670.

CAROLUS XI. Suec. Got. et Vand. rex; *4to.*

Charles XI. king of Sweden, was son of Charles Gustavus, cousin and successor to the famous Christina. He succeeded to the crown in 1660, and was invested with the ensigns of the Garter by Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle, and Henry St George, esq. Richmond herald. He was a good soldier; of which he gave some signal proofs in his wars with the Danes, the marquis of Brandenburg, and the duke of Brunswick Lunenburg. He was a prince of great penetration, frugality, and industry; but proud, selfish, and tyrannical. He deprived the senate of the share in the government which they had formerly possessed, and erected an arbitrary court called "the Chamber "of Liquidations," by which multitudes of his subjects were reduced to extreme poverty and distress. His haughty and severe treatment of his queen, who was one of the best of women, threw her into a distemper that hastened her death. He died the 15th of April, 1697, and was succeeded by his son Charles XII.—

The

† He was the laſt knight *elected* in the reign of Charles I. in which his portrait may be placed,

The queen-regent, his mother, buried him with more pomp than had been seen in Sweden, and obliged her subjects to mourn for him three years.

Christian king of Denmark, and Frederick William, marquis of Brandenburg, surnamed the Great, were also elected knights of the Garter, in this reign.

COSMUS III. magnus dux Etruriæ, &c. *Tempesti Florentinus del.* 1717, *J. Simon f. h. sh.*

Cosmo de Medicis, (or Medices), prince of Tuscany, having made the tower of Spain and France, came into England in the beginning of the year 1669, where he was treated with great ceremony and respect, especially by the two universities. He was shewn whatever was curious, and visited several persons of rank and eminence, particularly Mr Hobbes, who made him a present of his works, together with his picture; and the same year, dedicated to him his book, "De "Quadratura Circuli."——In 1670 he succeeded his father, Cosmo II. in the dukedom. He married Margaret Louise, daughter to Gaston John Baptist of France, duke of Orleans; by whom he had two sons, and one daughter, namely, Ferdinand, John Gaston, and Mary Magdalen.

JEAN FRANCOIS PAUL DE GONDI, cardinal de Retz, &c. *Duflos sc. a small h. sh. This has been copied for the Amsterdam edition of his "Memoirs." There is also a head of him by Nantueil.*

The cardinal de Retz, who, in the early part of his life, affected to be the beau, the gallant,

lant, and the duellist, entered into holy orders with reluctance, and purely in obedience to the commands of his father. He was a man of an insinuating address, persuasive eloquence, and vehement thirst of power. Many of the greatest men and women in France were the tools of his wanton ambition, and helped to place him at the head of a faction that expelled Mazarine from the kingdom. He proceeded so far as to set a price upon his head. But this triumph was of short duration: his great and lofty spirit was presently humbled, and Mazarine triumphed in his turn. He was, in the latter part of his life, after the fervour of his passions had spent itself, a truly good and amiable character. He has drawn his own portrait in his "Memoirs," which are numbered with the classic writings of his age and country*. The earl of Clarendon informs us, that he was so ingenuous as to tell Charles II. that if he changed his religion, he would never be restored to his kingdoms †. Yet it is sufficiently evident that he applied to the pope in that prince's behalf, to entreat his holiness to lend him some assistance towards his Restoration ‡. It is certain that the cardinal was in England incognito, soon after that fortunate event §. *Ob.* Paris. Aug. 24, 1679, *Æt.* 66.

AMBAS-

* Voltaire speaks thus of the author, and his work: "Cet homme singulier "s'est peint lui-meme, dans' ses memoires ecrits, avec un air de grandeur, "une impetuosite de genie, et une inegalite, qui sont l'image de sa conduite." Siecle de Louis XIV. vol. i. p. 61.

† Clarendon, iii. p. 512.

‡ See the Series of Letters in Carte's "Life of the duke of Ormond," vol. ii. p. 118, et seq.

§ Burnet, i. p. 194.

AMBASSADORS, TRAVELLERS, &c.

HANNIBAL SEHESTED; *a small head; A. F. f. in Hofman.*

Hannibal Sehested, lord of Tybierg, and grand treasurer of Denmark, is celebrated in the history of that country, for his valour and conduct as a general, and his knowledge, ability, and address, as a statesman and ambassador. In the reign of Christian IV. he was, for his eminent services, rewarded with the vice-royalty of Norway, where he led the king's forces against the Swedes, with such signal success, that this war is in the annals of Denmark distinguished by the appellation of *The War of Hannibal.* In the reign of Frederic III. he, for secret reasons, was deprived of his government of Norway, forbidden to appear at court, and degraded from his rank; and the bulk of his fortune was confiscated. In 1655, he retired with his family to Antwerp, where he entered into the service of Charles II. who employed him in several negotiations *. He was afterwards taken prisoner by the Swedes, and was some time with their army which was to act against Denmark. During his captivity, he did Frederic such eminent service, that, when a peace was concluded with Sweden, he was received by him with open arms, and perfectly reinstated in his confidence and favour. He was afterwards sent in quality of ambassador extraordinary to the courts of England and France. *Ob.* 1666.

* Seven of his Letters are at the end of the first volume of Thurloe's "State Papers."

MARCUS GIOE, Conseiller Privé, &c. *Yver sc. In Hofman.*

Mark Gioe, lord of Brahesborg, who had formerly visited England as a traveller, was sent hither as an ambassador from Denmark, in the reign of Charles the Second. He was afterward employed, in the same character, at the courts of France and Spain. During his residence in England, which was about seven years, he became enamoured with Elizabeth Mary Thomson, a lady of distinguished beauty, wit, and modesty, whom, in 1676, he espoused, but left no issue by her. This polite scholar and able minister died in 1698. He left several poems, speeches, and memoirs of his embassies, in manuscript. Some of his writings are in print: the most considerable is his "Disputatio de optima gerendæ Reipublicæ For-" ma," Seroe, 1653, 4to.

JOHANNES FREDERICUS A FRIESENDORFF, Baronettus Angliæ, Liber Dominus in Heerdicke, Dominus in Kyrup, Eques auratus, S. R. M. Sueciæ Consiliarius, et ad S. R. M. Magnæ Britanniæ Extraordinarius Ablegatus, Plenipotentiarius, &c. *P. Williamson sc. h. sh.*

HAMET, &c. ambassador from the king of Morocco, 1682; *R. White sc. large h. sh. Two more; one by Lloyd, mezz.*

His portrait, by Kneller, is at Chiswick. The horse and back-ground were painted by Wyke.

Hamet, ambassador-extraordinary from the king of Morocco and Fez, made his public entry through London the fifth of January, 1681-2; had his public audience on the eleventh,

eleventh †, and a private audience of the king on the seventeenth of the same month. On the thirtieth of May following, he was entertained at Oxford. About the same time, he dined with Mr Ashmole, who made him a present of a magnifying-glass. On the fourteenth of July, he took his leave of his majesty; and on the twenty-third of the same month, embarked for his own country.

PUNGEARON NIA PARA, ambassador from the king of Bantam, 1682; *Overton; (vend.) h. sh.*

The ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Bantam, *with a boy holding an umbrella over his head. R. Preek exc. h. sh. mezz.*

KAIA NEBBE (or Keay Nabee), &c. *Catlett sc. whole length, 12mo.*

KEAY NABEE, ambassador from the king of Surosoan, formerly called Bantam. *Printed for William Davis, 1682.*

Two of the Bantam ambassadors; *Lutterel f. large 4to. mezz.*

Two of the Bantam ambassadors; *H. Peart Pictor; Nic. Yeates sc. 1682; large h. sh.*

The portraits here described, represent the two principal of the eight ‡ Bantam ambassadors,

† Sir John Reresby informs us, that this ambassador was admitted to his audience with more than ordinary ceremony; as the king was of opinion, that a commerce established with Morocco would be very advantageous to the kingdom. "The ambassadors present, says that author, consisted of two lions, "and thirty ostriches, at which his majesty laughed; and said he knew no-"thing more proper to send by way of return than a flock of geese." "Memoirs," 4to. p. 75, 76.

‡ See "The Historian's Guide," p. 143.

dors *, who arrived in the port of London the twenty-eighth of April, 1682, attended by a train of about thirty persons. On the ninth of the following month, they made their public entry. On the thirteenth they went to Windsor, and had their audience the next day. On that day month, they took their leave of the king: when Pungearon Nia Para, and Keay Nabee, were knighted, and had the swords given them with which the honour of knighthood was conferred. The English East-India company had, at this time, a factory at Bantam: but the king of that place was deposed, and the factory expelled by the Dutch, in the next reign.

PETER JOHN POTEMKIN, ambassador from the Czar of Muscovy, 1682; *R. White sc. large h. sh.*

This envoy had his audience of the king the 16th of November, 1682. Mention is made, in the "Memoires de Grammont," of seven or eight Muscovite ambassadors, who had audience at court some years before. The state of commerce between England and Muscovy, in the beginning of this reign, may be seen in the earl of Carlisle's Embassy, printed in Harris's "Voyages."

"WILHELMUS CURTIUS, Eques, Baronettus "Prolegatus in Germania."

The

* Dryden, in his poem addreſſed to Sir Godfrey Kneller, where he mentions uncouth Gothic figures, painted without knowledge of the clare obſcure, has, in the following lines, deſcribed the perſons of theſe ambaſſadors, of whom he was a ſpectator:

Flat faces, ſuch as would diſgrace a ſcreen,
Such as in Bantam's embaſſy were ſeen,
Unraiſed, unrounded, were the rude delight
Of brutal nations only born to fight.

Admi.l VAN TRUMP.

The print, which is thus inscribed, may be placed here, or in the interregnum.

Sir William Curtius, who was created a baronet the 2d of April, 1652, by Charles II. * was probably an envoy from Sweden to that prince during his exile. It is certain, that he was, in this reign ‡, elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP; *inscription in manuscript; large h. sh.*

Admiral TROMP, kn^t. and bar^t. *Lely p. Sold by Browne; mezz.*

Cornelius Van Tromp was son of the famous Martin Van Tromp, who was shot through the heart with a musket ball, in an engagement with Monck. He did not at all degenerate from his heroic father, who seemed to live over again in his no less heroic son. In the first engagement with the English, in 1665, he continued to fight after several of the Dutch admirals were killed, and fought retreating. In the battle between the English and French, and the Dutch fleets, in 1672, De Ruyter went to his assistance, after he had shifted his flag to four different ships. This put an end to the animosity which had before subsisted betwixt these great commanders. His father never fought or acted more like a hero, than he did in that memorable engagement with Sir Edward Spragge, on the 11th of August, 1673 †. He was created an English baronet 25 Mar. 1674. July 29. 1653.

JOHAN-

* "Baronetage," v. p. 268, edit. 1741.
‡ October 3, 1677.
† See the article of SPRAGGE, Class VII.

APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

JOHANNES HEVELIUS, consul of Dantzick in Poland, a celebrated astronomer, F. R. S. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

CHRISTIANUS HUYGENS, de Zulichem, &c. *4to.*

Christian Huygens, who applied himself to the mathematics from his infancy, exhibited a wonderful specimen of his genius in his book entitled, "Theoremata de Quadratura Hyperboles, Ellipsis, "et Circuli, ex dato Portionum Gravitatis Centro," 1651. In 1657 he invented the clock-pendulum, of which he published an account; as he did also of the use of clocks, in the discovery of the longitude. In 1659, came forth his "Systema Sa-"turninum." He, by the help of his brother Constantine, brought telescopes to a much greater perfection than any astronomer had done before him. He was also a great improver of the air-pump. In 1660, he came into England, where he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. In 1663, he was invited to Paris by Lewis XIV. who appointed him a handsome stipend. He continued at Paris from 1666 to 1681, where he had a noble apartment near the royal library. He grew insane some years before his death, of which he discovered the first symptoms by playing with a tame sparrow, and neglecting his mathematical studies *. He died at the Hague, June 8, 1695, in the 67th year of his age, while his famous book of the Plurality of Worlds was printing †. See Ward's "Lives of the Gresham Professors," p. 179.

MAR-

* Lister's "Journey to Paris," p. 110,

† There is excellent reasoning from analogy in this book.

ANTONI VAN LEEUWENHOEK.
Lid van de Konnglyske Societeyt in London, geboren tot Delft A. 1632.

MARCELLUS MALPIGI, &c. *Before his "Opera Posthuma," two volumes, folio.*

Marcellus Malpigi, a very eminent physician and naturalist of Bologna, was a great improver of science. He was elected an honorary member of the Royal Society, the 4th of March, 1668-9. He was author of various anatomical treatises; he also wrote "De Formatione Pulli in Ovo." "De Bombyce," &c. He and the excellent poet Vida illustrate each other on the last mentioned subject. A collection of his works, in two volumes folio, with cuts, was published at London, 1686.

I am informed, that there is a print, by Verkolje, of ANTHONY VAN LEEUWENHOEK, another eminent naturalist, who particularly distinguished himself by his microscopial observations, and was also elected an honorary member of the Royal Society.

"CAROLUS JOANNES KONINGSMARK, "comes in Westerwick, et Stegholm; dominus in "Rotembourg, et Neuhousen; et in exercitu regis "Christianismi, Germanorum legionis dux," &c. *M. Dahl p. L. Cossin sc. 4to.*

"CHARLES JOHN, lord KONINGSMARK, &c. who "was tried and acquitted from being an accessary "to the murder of Thomas Thynne, esq. the 21st of "February, 1682.", *R. White sc.* 1682; *large h. sh.*

Count Koningsmark was a native of Dresden in Saxony, and the youngest of several sons, though he assumed the titles of the eldest. He served in the army, both in France and Italy, before he came into England; where his handsome person

son and genteel address soon rendered him acceptable to the ladies. He was a great frequenter of the dutchess of Mazarine's, where he won considerable sums at play, at which he was remarkably dexterous. He sought the lady Elizabeth Ogle, heiress of the house of Northumberland, in marriage; and is supposed to have suborned three assassins, Uratz, Borosky, and Stern, to murder Thomas Thynne, esq. to whom she was contracted. William, earl of Devonshire, who was firmly persuaded of his guilt, sent him a challenge soon after his trial, which he accepted. They agreed to fight on the sands of Calais, but the count never met his adversary. He is said to have been killed in a quarrel in Hungary, in 1686, in the 31st year of his age; but we are, with more probability, informed, that when king George II. made some alterations in his palace at Hanover, his body was found under a floor †. The three assassins were hanged in Pall-Mall, March 10, 1681-2. Uratz, a weak man, said, that he believed God would forgive him, in consideration of his being a gentleman *.

JEAN BAPTISTE DE SEIGNELAY, &c. *Desrochers sc.* 8*vo.*

John Baptist Colbert, marquis of Seignelay, eldest son of the great Colbert, was formed under his father, and succeeded him in the important office of secretary of state, to which he seemed entitled from his natural and acquired abilities.

† It is obvious to observe here, that his sister, the beautiful countess of Koningsmark, was mistress to Augustus II. king of Poland, by whom she was mother of the famous marshal Saxe.

* This was much laughed at, but it seems to be no very uncommon sophism.

LE COMTE DE CONIGSMARCQ.

abilities. Before he was preferred to this office, he paid particular attention to the marine, which, under his management, became *respectable*, at least, throughout Europe. One of the first and most memorable of his exploits was the bombarding of Genoa, upon a false and frivolous pretence of Lewis XIV. This is one of those actions which impartial posterity will weigh in the same equitable scale with the invasion of the United Provinces and the burning of the Palatinate, and consequently regard it with horror and detestation *. He particularly signalized himself at the battle of Bantry Bay †, in which the English fleet was defeated. He afterwards formed a project of burning the English ships in their ports, and flattered himself that he should have the glory of fixing king James on the throne; but illness prevented his embarkation with the fleet commanded by Tourville which when king William was in Ireland, spread terror throughout the kingdom ‡. Seignelay was full of indignation at the ill success of his project, which was soon after effectually defeated by the decisive victory gained by the English fleet at La Hogue. He died of a consumption, at Versailles, in 1690, aged thirty-nine years. He is mentioned here as having been in England in the course of his travels, in the reign of Charles II.

PHILIBERT, Comte de Grammont; *T. Chambars 4to. engraved for the new edition of the "Memoirs "de*

* I have heard it remarked, by several persons who have lately seen the Palatinate, that it is one of the most melancholy scenes of devastation that they ever beheld. Upon this spot, at least, every humane traveller must curse the memory of Lewis the Fourteenth.

† In the reign of William III.

‡ Dalrymple's "Memoirs," p. 428, &c.

de Grammont," printed at Strawberry Hill; from an authentic portrait in the collection of Mr Walpole. It was copied, by a good hand, from the original at the Grand Augustins, at Paris, where are heads of all the knights of the Holy Ghost.

The count de Grammont, who had served as a volunteer under the prince of Condé, and Turenne, came into England about two years after the Restoration. He was under a necessity of leaving France, as he had the temerity to make his addresses to a lady to whom Lewis XIV. was known to have a tender attachment. He possessed, in a high degree, every qualification that could render him agreeable to the English court. He was gay, gallant, and perfectly well bred; had an inexhaustible fund of ready wit, and told a story with inimitable grace and humour. Such was his vivacity, that it infused life wherever he came; and, what rarely happens, it was so inoffensive, that every one of the company appeared to be as happy as himself. He had great skill and success in play, and seems to have been chiefly indebted to it for his support. Several of the ladies engaged his attention upon his first coming over; but the amiable Mrs Hamilton, whom he afterwards married, seems to have been the only woman who had the entire possession of his heart. His elegant "Memoirs," were written from his own information by count Hamilton *, and probably in much the same language in which they were related.

CAROLUS PATIN, Doct. Med. Par. Numismatum Impp. Interpres egregius.

Cæsareos

* Brother-in-law to the count de Grammont.

Harding Del. R.Clamp Sculp

PHILIBERT COMTE DE GRAMMONT.

From a Picture in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of Orford at Strawberry Hill.

Effigies
CAROLI PATIN.
Med: Doct: Parisiens.

Cæsareos qui non patitur vanescere vultus,
Effigie notus debuit esse sua :
Hic est qui geminas Phœbi complectitur artes;
Arte juvat Musas, et levat arte febres.
" Franc. Ogerius."

A. Masson sc. h. sh.

Charles, son of Guy Patin, doctor of physic at Paris, was an eminent physician and antiquary. He was one of the most considerable medallists of his age, and a lover and collector of portraits. He seems to have entertained as strong prejudices against the English, as his father did *: he scarce mentions them in his " Travels," though he was certainly in England, but for breaking one another's heads in playing at cudgels †. He died at Padua, where he was professor of physic, the 28th of October, 1693. He was author of " Thesaurus " Numismatum," 4to. " Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum," fol. " Familiæ Romanæ," which is also in folio; " An Introduction " to the History of Medals;" " Historical Relations;" " A Treatise of combustible Turf," &c.

JEAN DE LA FONTAINE, de l'academie Francoise ; *Hiacinte Rigault (ou Rigaud) p. Edelinck sc.*

JEAN DE LA FONTAINE ; *Hiacinte Rigault p. Ficquet sc. highly finished, 12mo ; copied from Edelinck.*

Monsieur de la Fontaine was certainly in England, and, I believe, in the reign of Charles II. He is well known for his Fables and Tales,

* See the note to the article of HARCOURT, in the Appendix to the reign of Charles I.

† Engliſh tranſlation of his " Travels," p. 280.

which abound with elegance and native humour. He is not free from obscenity; but it is far from being of the grossest kind. Though his genius was truly comic, it was not adapted to the stage. He wrote one comedy, which had no success in the action; and, what is worse was universally thought to have deserved none. He was very aukward at displaying his talent in conversation. He could easily discover other men's characters, though they could not see his; and often laughed inwardly at the fools that laughed apparently at himself. *Ob.* 1695, *Æt.* 74.

DANIEL GEORGE MORHOF: *C. Fritzch sc. Before his "Polyhistor,"* 1732; *4to.*

Daniel George Morhof, a celebrated German writer, who is by Menage styled the best poet of his country, was in England in the reign of Charles the Second ‡. His learning was extensive, his judgment sound, and his taste perfectly refined. Few have been so well acquainted with the various parts of learning, with the methods of attaining them, and the authors ancient and modern, who have written with approbation and applause on the different branches of science. This is abundantly exemplified in his methodical, elaborate, and well-written work, entitled "Polyhistor Literarius, "Philosophicus, et Practicus," in three tomes. The first was published in 1687; the other two after his decease. The third edition was printed in 4to in 1732; and the fourth in 1747. It is worth the reader's while to see what John Albert Fabricius says of this author, in his second

‡ Birch's "History of the Royal Society," vol. ii. p. 450.

cond preface to the third edition of the "Poly-"histor."

GREGORIUS LETI, historicus, &c. *J. Gole sc. 4to. This print, which may be placed here as a memorial of him, was done in the reign of William III. It is in his "Poema Hero-estorico"* *."

Gregorio Leti, a native of Milan, came into England in the reign of Charles II. by whom he was graciously received. He had a promise of being made the king's historiographer; but as his manner of writing did not please, he received orders to leave the kingdom, and in 1682 retired to Amsterdam. His works, especially his histories and lives, are numerous, and said to be equal in number to the years of his life †. I shall mention only such as relate to England; viz. "Il Teatro Britannico §," printed at London, in two volumes, 4to. and reprinted at Amsterdam, in five volumes 12mo. "La Vita della Regina Elizabetta;" "La "Vita di Cromwell;" "Poema Hero-estorico, "sopra miracolosa, intrapresa d'Inghilterra, del "Real Principe d'Orange." Leti, in his historical works, has much true and interesting history blended and debased with fable. He is one of those writers to whom we know not how to give credit, unless his facts verify themselves,

* There are several other heads in this book.

† "Spectator," No. 632.

§ Leti being one day at Charles the Second's levee, the king said to him, "Leti, I hear that you are writing the history of the court of England." "Sir," said he, "I have been for sometime preparing materials for such a "history." "Take care," said the king, "that your work give no offence." "Sir," replied Leti, "I will do what I can; but if a man were as wise as "Solomon, he would scarce be able to avoid giving *some* offence." "Why "then," rejoined the king, "be as wise as Solomon; write proverbs, not "histories."

selves, or are supported by much better authority than his own. He, on some occasions, assumes all the dignity of conceited ignorance, and relates his fictions with all the confidence of a vain man, who thinks he cannot be contradicted. His aim, indeed, was to please rather than instruct, and he has, with his anecdotes, frequently amused and misled his readers. Engaging talents in a faithless historian are as dangerous, in the republic of letters, as the agreeable manners of a profligate are in civil society. See more of him in Morery's Dictionary †.

SAMUEL SORBIERE, &c. *Audran sc. Romæ;* 1667. *This has been copied.*

Samuel Sorbiere was born of obscure parents in France, where he was some time private tutor to a younger son of the count de la Suze, and afterwards an usher to a school. He was educated in the Protestant religion, but reconciled himself to that of Rome, and obtained considerable preferment in the church. He studied physic, history, and philology; was a professed admirer of Mr Hobbes, whose "Politics" he translated. He also translated Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," and part of Cambden's "Britannia," for the great "Atlas," printed in Holland. He travelled into Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries, where he insinuated himself into the acquaintance of the literati, of whom Lewis XIV. styled him the Trumpeter. His Elogies of Gassendus, and De Marca, archbishop of Paris, are among the most

† Leti's "Life of Sixtus V." in which are some memorable anecdotes relative to the reign of Elizabeth, was translated by Ellis Farneworth, M. A. and published in folio, 1754.

most considerable of his works, and helped to gain him the office of historiographer-royal. He was ever of a rambling disposition, and had a strong propensity to pleasure. He came into England in this reign; and it is observable that he travelled from Dover to London in a common stage-waggon. He was graciously received by the king, was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and had many civilities paid him by persons of distinction and eminence. He, in his "Voyage to England," does justice to the characters of some of our learned men; but is frequently partial, false, and injurious in his representations of persons and things. It can scarcely be supposed, that the metropolis, with all its inhabitants, nor indeed Great Britain itself, should make a very considerable figure, when seen through the medium of that vanity which was extremely natural to a French pedant, and one who was then a pensioner to the vainest prince in the world. He died the ninth of April, 1670. The author of his "Life" tells us, that, finding his end approaching, he took a large dose of laudanum, on purpose to die in a state of stupefaction. Dr Sprat has well lashed this conceited pedant with his own rod. See his spirited "Observations on Monsieur Sorbiere's Voyage into England," subjoined to that book.

JOBUS LUDOLFUS, serenissimorum Saxoniæ Ducum Consiliarius intimus; *Bernigeroth sc. Before his "Life," in Latin, by Juncker*, 1710, *small* 8*vo*.

Job Ludolf, who was descended from a good family, at Erfurt, in Thuringia, was a privy-counsellor to Frederic, duke of Saxony, whose

education he superintended. He also bore several honourable employments under the emperor Leopold and some of the electors of the empire. He was a master of music and other elegant accomplishments, had a strong and clear head for business, and acquitted himself with uncommon address as a public minister. But his knowledge as a linguist is almost beyond credibility. He is said to have understood five and twenty languages *, and had undoubtedly a more exact knowledge of the Ethiopic and old Abyssinian than any learned man of his age. He was personally known to Dr Pococke, Dr Hyde, and Dr Edward Bernard, with whom he contracted an acquaintance at Oxford. He also visited Mr Boyle, Isaac Vossius, Dr Castle, Sir William Dugdale, Sir John Chardin, and Mr Ashmole †, in London. He was able to hold a conversation with these eminent persons in English, having been three times in this country. He came hither twice in the year 1683; once, at least, in pursuit of a scheme which he seems to have had much at heart, and which was greatly approved of

* If we may credit his biographer, he learned the Hebrew, Chaldee, Samaritan, Syriac, Armenian, and surmounted almost all the difficulties of the Arabic, in one year ‖. That he spoke the Ethiopic with a proper accent is an acknowledged fact. It is no less certain, that the aptness and facility of his genius for this kind of learning was to the highest degree astonishing. If what is said of him be true, it gives credibility to the story of Mithridates, who must however, be deemed his inferior as a linguist. But if he had *well* understood *five* only of these languages, he would perhaps have been unrivalled by any ancient or modern: It has, with great appearance of truth been observed, that no man was ever a *perfect* master of more than one language, which must have been that in which he has been long accustomed to write and converse.

† See Ashmole's "Diary," p. 70.

‖ "Vita Ludolfi," p. 18, 19.

KING JAMES II
Began to Reign
6. Feb. 1684
Abdicated the
Crown 1688
Died A.D. 1701
Aged 68 Years

of by Leopold. This was to engage several of the European princes in a treaty of commerce, and a league offensive and defensive with the king of Ethiopia against the Turks, who threatened the Empire; and consequently the liberties of Europe. Charles II. received him graciously, paid attention to his proposal, and referred him to the East-India company, from whom he met with no encouragement. He died the 8th of April, 1704, in the eightieth year of his age. Besides an Ethiopic Grammar and Lexicon, he published a "History of Ethiopia," which was translated by J. P. Gent. and printed in folio, in 1684. See more of him in his remarkable "Life," by Christian Juncker, subjoined to which is a curious specimen of the language of the Hottentots.

JAMES II. began his Reign 6 Feb. 1684–5.

CLASS I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

JACOBUS secundus, &c. rex; *G. Kneller p. P. Vandrebanc sc.* 1685; *large sheet.*

JAMES II. &c. *Kneller p. R. White sc.* 1685; *sh.*

JACOBUS II. &c. *Kneller p. Becket f. a head in armour; whole length; large h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. &c. *Kneller p. Becket f. a head h. sh. mezz.*

JAMES II. *a half length by Smith, after Kneller; ships, &c.* See an account of this print in the preceding reign, Class I.

JACOBUS II. &c. *Kneller p. Smith f.* 1697; *h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. &c. *Kneller p. Smith f.* 1719; *4to, mezz.*

Smith's small heads are generally copies from his large ones. Great numbers of them were sold to paint upon glass, which was formerly a practice at boarding-schools.

JAMES II. *Kneller p. Van Somer f. in armour h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. *Kneller p. Faber junior f. 4to. mezz.*
JAMES II. *Kneller p. Vertue sc. From an original done for Secretary Pepys* *.

It is remarkable that the king was sitting for this picture, when he received the news that the prince of Orange was landed.

JAMES II. *Kneller p. Edelinck sc. 12mo.*
JAQUES II. *Kneller p. Picart sc. direx.* 1724; *4to.*
JAQUES II. *Thomassin sc.* 1703; *copied from Edelinck.*
JACOBUS secundus; *Largilliere p. J. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.*
JACOBUS II. &c. *N. de Largilliere p. Pickaert f. large h. sh. mezz.*
JACOBUS II. *Williams f. mezz.*
JACOBUS II. *J. Oliver f. large h. sh. mezz.*
JAMES II. *P. Tempest exc. h. sh. mezz.*
JACOBUS II. *P. Tempest exc. mezz. 4to.*
JACOBUS II. *Edward Rixon f. large h. sh. mezz.*
JAMES II. *Becket exc. 4to. mezz.*
JAMES II. *Cooper exc. 4to. mezz.*
JAMES II. *Loggan sc.*
JAMES II. *R. White sc. large h. sh.*
JAMES II. *crowned; R. White sc.*
JAMES II. *Van Hove sc.*
JAMES II. *Vandergucht sc.*
JACOBUS II. &c. *J. Munnekhuysen f. et exc.*

JAMES

* One of the Set of Kings.

JAMES II. *two prints; no name of painter or engraver.*

JAMES II. *playing on a harp like king David; small 4to. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. *P. Landry del. et. exc. Parisiis; coronation robes; whole length; large h. sh.*

JACOBUS II. *P. a Gunst sc. oval: foliage; large h. sh.*

JACOBUS II. *a large medallion; Thomassin sc.* 1703, *4to.*

JAMES II. *sitting on his throne; abp. Sancroft and the lord chancellor Jefferies standing; R. White sc.* 12*mo. Before Chamberlayne's "Present State of England."*

JAMES II. *on his throne; on the right and left are those that presented their addresses of thanks to him, upon his declaration for liberty of conscience. Sold by Is. Oliver, on Ludgate Hill; sh.*

Mr Walpole has a scarce set of historical prints, twenty in number, which exhibit the most interesting scenes of the life of James II. They were engraved by Schoonebeck (or Schoonebeek) a Dutchman.

JACOBUS II. &c. 8*vo. in a sheet, with his dying words.*

The history of this reign consists of little more than the weak and irregular efforts of a bigoted and tyrannical prince to introduce Popery; an attempt so big with absurdity, that it did not meet with the least encouragement from the Pope himself. The capacity of James was by no means equal to the subversion of those deep and solid foundations which supported the civil and religious liberties of his people. The share which he had in his father's sufferings had not sufficiently taught him, that

jealousy

jealousy of the royal prerogative is a fundamental principle in the English constitution. He was so violent and precipitate in his conduct, that he never failed to counteract his own purposes *. Every step he took to advance his power, helped greatly to destroy it; and he established the Protestant religion on a firmer basis than ever, by his wild attempts to introduce that of the church of Rome. Though he ascended the throne with almost every advantage, he could never sit easy in it: and having taught even the advocates of non-resistance to resist, he was forced to relinquish a crown which he was absolutely unfit to wear. He fled into France, where the palace of St Germain was assigned him; but the convent of La Trappe would have been a much more suitable retreat †. He died 6 Sep. 1701. His body was deposited in the monastery of the Benedictines at Paris, his brain in the church of St Andrew, belonging to the Scotch College, in that city, and his heart in the nunnery of Chaillot. It is well known that he supplied father Orleans with materials to write his history. See the two former reigns.

MARIA, D. G. &c. *Wissing p. Williams f. 4to. mezz.*

MARIA, &c. *Wissing p. Smith f. 4to mezz.*

MARIA,

* The duke of Buckingham gave this character of the two royal brothers, Charles and James: That the elder could see things, if he would; and the younger would see things if he could. The preposterous conduct of king James no where appears in a stronger light than in the circumstantial account of his behaviour at Oxford, in the "Life of Antony Wood," lately published.

† He is said to have "frequently visited the poor monks of La Trappe, "who were much edified by his humble and pious deportment ‡." Several miracles were reported to have been wrought at his tomb.

‡ See Smollett's "History."

QUEEN MARY

Queen Consort to King James the Second.

MARIA, &c. *Wissing p. P. Vandrebanc sc. large sh.*

MARIA BEATRIX, &c. *Kneller p. Smith f. (1703); h. sh. mezz.*

MARIA BEATRIX, &c. *Kneller p. Smith f. (1719); 4to. mezz.*

MARIA, &c. *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh.*

MARIA BEATRIX; *Largilliere p. Smith f. (1686); h. sh. mezz.*

MARIA, &c. *R. White sc.*

MARIA, &c. *M. Lauron del R. Williams f. whole length, h. sh.*

MARY BEATRIX, &c. *Nich. Visscher f. h. sh.*

MARIA BEATRIX, &c. *P. Stephani F. sc. large h. sh.*

This princess, who descended from the ancient house of Este, was adopted daughter of Lewis XIV. who presented her with a suitable portion upon her marriage with James, when duke of York. The graces of her person and behaviour gained her all that popularity which usually attends beauty in the most elevated station. But her haughtiness, her bigotry, and her busy and intriguing spirit, sunk her greatly in the popular esteem, after she became a queen. When she fled into France, she was kindly received by Lewis, who treated her with a generosity that did him much honour *. She died at St Germains, 26 April, 1718 †.

The prince of Great Britain, an infant; *Kneller p. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.*

The

* "Siecle de Louis XIV."

† See a remarkable anecdote concerning this princess, in the "Accoun of "the Conduct of the Dowager-Dutchess of Marlborough," p. 116.

The young prince *in the cradle ; nurse rocking ; B. Lens del. et f. h. sh. mezz. This was afterwards inscribed* " *The duke of Glocester.*"

The Prince of WALES; *an infant, sitting on a cushion ; Becket exc. 4to. mezz.*

The revenge of the earl of Southesk on king James, when duke of York, who is said to have caught a virulent distemper, which that nobleman communicated with design to his lady, was supposed to be the occasion of the death of several of the children that he had by both his queens *, and gave credit to the report of the prince being a supposititious child. In 1696, was published a pamphlet, entitled, " A Brief " Discovery of the true Mother of the pre- " tended Prince of Wales, &c. by William " Fuller, Gent. some time Page of Honour to " the late Queen, in France." The author tells us, that the pretended prince was son of one Mary Gray, an Irish woman, who, in May 1688, was brought over to England, in the Monmouth yatch, by the countess of Tyrconnel. That she was delivered of a child at St James's, on the tenth of June following; and about the middle of July was, against her inclination, conveyed to the convent of Benedictine nuns at Paris, whence she soon after made her escape. That he was commanded by the queen to go to England, with letters to lord Montgomery, and others, in relation to this woman; and that they were " to take care to " place people on the coast of England, that " might inform them when she landed; and " then they were positively commanded to use " all

* Queen Anne's children were ſuppoſed to have died from the ſame cauſe.

" all endeavours to get her dispatched, to pre-
" vent whatever design she might pretend to."
But being, as he informs us, soon apprehended in France, and effectually secured, he believed that she was murdered; as he could not get the least intelligence of her, though he had made the strictest enquiry. The well known story of conveying the child to the queen's apartment, in a warming-pan, is attributed to Fuller. But it should be observed, that Mrs Margaret Dawson, one of the gentlewomen of the queen's bed-chamber deposed, that " she saw fire car-
" ried into the queen's room, in a warming-
" pan, to warm the bed; and that the deponent
" stirred not from the queen, until her majesty
" was delivered of a son *." Fuller, who was a great dealer in plots, and was detected in several gross falsehoods, in some of his pretended discoveries, was declared an impostor by the house of commons.

JAMES II. his Queen, and two of their Children; *arms at the four corners, proof, scarce, h. sh.*

KATHARINE, queen-dowager; *Lely p. Bowles* †; *h. sh. mezz.*

If the original were painted when she was a dowager it could not have been done by Sir Peter Lely, who died in 1680. Some of the portraits mentioned in the " English Connois-
" seur

* See " The several Declarations, together with the several Depositions " made in Council, on Monday the 22d of October, 1688, concerning the birth " of the Prince of Wales;" Lond. 8vo. See also Birch's " Life of Tillotson," second edition, p. 150; and Burnet's " History of his own Time," p. 753.

† The name of the printseller.

"seur *," and other printed lists of pictures, are attributed to Vandyck, Lely, and others, though painted long after their decease.

The queen-dowager; *Wissing p. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.*

The queen-dowager; *Smith exc. 4to.*

The queen-dowager; *E. Cooper exc. 4to. mezz.*

The queen-dowager resided at Somerset-House, during this, and part of the next reign. In 1692, she returned to Portugal, and carried with her several valuable pictures belonging to the royal collection †.

The Princess of ORANGE; *Wissing p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

MARY, Princess of Orange; *Wissing p. Vandrebanc sc. large sh. fine.* See the preceding reign, Class I.

The Princess ANNE; *Wissing p. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.*

ANNE, princess of Denmark; *Wissing p. Becket f. 8vo. mezz.*

The princess ANNE; *Wissing p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

ANNE, princess of Denmark; *Wissing and Vandervaart p. Smith f. (1687) whole length; mezz.*

ANNE, princess of Denmark; *Faithorne f. oval 4to. mezz.*

The Prince of ORANGE, &c. *Wissing p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

WILLIAM prince of Orange; *Wissing p. Vandrebanc sc. large sh. companion to the princess.*

It

* The miſtakes in this book are not owing to any want of care and industry in the ingenious compiler, but the inaccuracy of ſome of the owners of the pictures mentioned in the work.

† See "Anecdotes of Painting," II. p. 71.

It appears from the life of *Wissing*, in Graham's "Essay towards an English school," subjoined to De Piles's "Lives of the Painters," that that artist was sent over to Holland, by king James, on purpose to draw the portraits of the prince and princess of Orange.

WILLIAM prince of Orange; *B. Lens exc. in an oval of palms; h. sh. mezz.*

GULIELMUS et MARIA, Arausionensium princeps et principissa; *C. Danckers exc. large h. sh.* See the preceding reign.

GEORGE, prince of Denmark; *Wissing p. P. a Gunst sc. large h. sh.*

Prince GEORGE; *Wissing p. Becket f. in armour; mezz.*

GEORGE, prince of Denmark; *R. White sc. sh.*

GEORGE prince of Denmark; *Loggan ad vivum del. et sc. large h. sh.*

CLASS II.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE.

GEORGE, LORD JEFFERIES, lord high-chancellor. See Class III. and VI.

LAURENCE, earl of Rochester, &c. *Kneller p. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.*

LAURENCE, earl of Rochester, &c. *Wissing p. Williams f. 4to. mezz.*

LAURENCE HYDE, Earl of Rochester; (Lord High-treasurer); *Kneller p. Houbraken sc.* 1741.

In

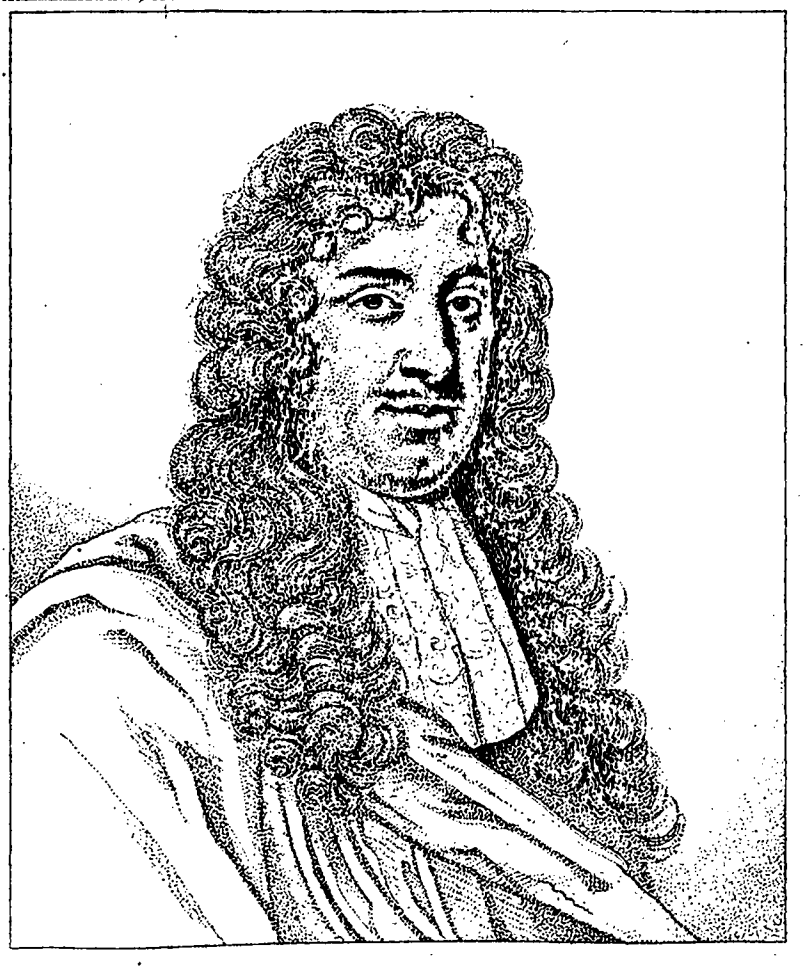
In the collection of the (late) earl of Burlington; Illust. Head.

At Amesbury is a half length of him by Sir Peter Lely.

Laurence Hyde, second son of the lord-chancellor Clarendon, was employed in the late reign, in several important embassies and negotiations; in which he acquitted himself to the king's satisfaction. In 1679, he was appointed first commissioner of the treasury, upon the resignation of the earl of Essex. About the same time, he, with Mr Sidney Godolphin, was admitted into the privy-council; and they both shared the confidence of the earl of Sunderland. This triumvirate had, for some time, the principal management of the king's affairs. He appeared at the head of that party, in the house of commons, who opposed the exclusion of the duke of York. This occasioned an address from that house, to the king, to remove him from his presence and council for ever: but he was soon after created baron of Wotton Basset, viscount Hyde, and earl of Rochester. In the last year of Charles II. he was made president of the council; and upon the accession of James, lord high-treasurer of England. Though he was one of the ecclesiastical commission, he refused to comply with the king's request of changing his religion, which occasioned the resignation of his office of treasurer, in lieu of which he had a pension assigned him of 5000 *l.* a year. He had much of the elevated spirit of his father, but was greatly inferior to him in capacity. King William, who seems never to have had any cordial affection for him, declared, that the year in which he had the management of his affairs, was the most uneasy of his whole life. Upon the change

Creat. 1681.

of



GEORGE SAVILLE,

MARQUIS of HALIFAX.

Publish'd 9 June 1798 by S. Harding, 127 Pall Mall & P. Brown, Crown St. Soho.

of the ministry in 1710, he succeeded lord Somers, as president of the council. *Ob.* 2 May, 1711 *.

GEORGE SAVILE, marquis of Hallifax (lord president of the council : *J. Houbraken sc.* 1740. *In the possession of Sir George Savile, Bart. Illust. Head.*

He is represented in the ornaments, making a tender of the crown to the prince and princess of Orange.

George Savile, marquis of Hallifax, who for his eminent abilities was ennobled by Charles II. was by that prince made a privy-counsellor; and afterwards, lord privy-seal †. He was offered the post of secretary of state, and that of lord-lieutenant of Ireland; but these he declined in disgust; as Charles, towards the close of his reign, refused to perform his promise of summoning a parliament. Upon the accession of James, he was appointed president Creat. marquis. Aug. 1682.

* Laurence, earl of Rochester, and Henry, earl of Clarendon, his brother, were the undoubted editors of their father's "History of the Rebellion." This will, perhaps, sufficiently appear from the preface to that work: but it is fully confirmed in Dr John Burton's "Genuineness of Lord Clarendon's History ‖." The following passage, in the same tract §, is too much to the honour of the earl of Rochester to pass unobserved. The author, speaking of Edward, earl of Clarendon, says, "I cannot omit this remarkable circumstance in favour of his innocency, that when the tumultuous perplexed charge of accumulated treasons was preferred against him by the commons, his son Laurence, then a member of that house, stept forth with this brave defiance to his accusers, that if they could make out any proof of any one single article, he would, as he was authorized, join in the condemnation of his father. It appears that this challenge was not given in vain; and the general good opinion of the world ever since has vindicated the innocency of the unpopular minister, and, in a manner, reversed the effect of that arbitrary injurious sentence."

† Frequent mention is made of him, under the appellation of *lord privy seal*, in Sir John Reresby's "Memoirs."

‖ P. 18. § P. 111, 112.

president of the council; but as he could not be persuaded to give his consent to the repeal of the tests, he was told by his majesty, that "though he "could never forget his past services, yet since "he could not comply in that point, he was re-"solved to have all of a piece;" and was therefore dismissed from his public employments †. In the convention parliament, he was chosen speaker of the house of lords; where, with his usual eloquence, he pleaded for the necessity of supplying the vacant throne with the prince and princess of Orange; upon whose accession, he was again made lord privy-seal. In 1689, he quitted that office, and distinguished himself by his opposition to the measures of the government. He was a man of unsettled principles, and of a lively imagination, which sometimes got the better of his judgment. He would never lose his jest, though it spoiled his argument in the gravest debate; nor though it brought his sincerity, or even his religion in question. He was deservedly celebrated for his parliamentary talents; and in the famous contest about the bill of exclusion, was thought to be a match for his uncle Shaftesbury. The pieces which he has left us, shew him to have been an ingenious, if not a masterly writer. His "Advice to a "Daughter" contains more good sense, in fewer words, than is perhaps to be found in any of his contemporary authors. He, at his death, professed himself a sincere christian, and expressed the truest concern for his misspent life. *Ob.* April, 1695.

HENRY,

† He was succeeded in his poſt of preſident of the council, by the earl of Sunderland.

HENRY, duke of Norfolk, &c. *Becket f. & exc. h. sh. mezz* *.

Henry, duke of Norfolk, hereditary earl-marshal and first peer of the realm, was son of Henry, duke of Norfolk, mentioned in the preceding reign. He succeeded his father in the dukedom, 1683; and dying without issue the second of April, 1701, was himself succeeded by Thomas Howard, his nephew, eldest son of the lord Thomas Howard, his brother. The most remarkable circumstance in the life of this peer, is his divorce from the lady Mary Mordaunt, his dutchess, who was afterwards married to Sir John Germaine. See the "State Trials."

GREAT OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

ROBERT, earl of Ailesbury, &c. lord-chamberlain of his majesty's household, &c. *Key, and white staff; Lely p.* †. *R. White sc. h. sh. The key and staff were added to the plate in this reign.*

ROBERT earl of Ailesbury, Lord Chamberlain; *Lely p. Smith f.* 1687; *staff*, &c. *h. sh.*

ROBERT, earl of Ailesbury, &c. *Lely p. large h. sh. mezz.*

ROBERT, earl of Ailesbury, *Faithorne sc. h. sh. scarce.*

Robert Bruce, earl of Ailesbury, was son of Thomas, earl of Elgin, in Scotland; of whom mention has been made in the former reign. He was gentleman of the bed-chamber, Creat. 1664.

* I am informed, that there is a mezzotinto print, inscribed "The Duke "of Norfolk," Kneller p. R. White excudit. As he is represented with whiskers, I am inclined to think, that though it is done after a painting of Kneller, it belongs to the reign of Charles II. and is the portrait of Henry, the father of this duke.

† The original portrait was painted in the reign of Charles II.

and one of the privy-council to Charles II. On the thirtieth of July, 1685, he was, by James, constituted lord-chamberlain of the household, and dying the twentieth of October following, he was succeeded in title and estate, by Thomas Bruce, his son and heir; and in his office of lord-chamberlain, by John Sheffield, earl of Mulgrave. He was well read in English history and antiquities, on which subjects he made a curious and useful collection of manuscripts.

JOHN, earl of Mulgrave, lord-chamberlain of his majesty's household, &c. *Kneller p. Becket f. staff in his right hand; h. sh. mezz.*

JOHN, earl of Mulgrave, &c. *Kneller p. Becket f. staff by him; h. sh. mezz.*

JOHN, earl of Mulgrave, &c. lord-chamberlain; *J. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.*

Creat. 1625. Made lord-chamberlain, 20 Oct. 1685.

The earl of Mulgrave, better known by his title of duke of Buckingham, was a man of uncommon wit and spirit, and of no less gallantry and politeness. He cultivated an early acquaintance with Dryden, and other men of genius; to whom he was indebted for a much greater share of his reputation than was derived from his personal merit. He lived in great familiarity with James II. when duke of York; and served him with the sincerest attachment, after he ascended the throne. Though he was, in some respects, a man of nice honour, he went greater lengths to serve the king than were consistent with that, or any other social principle. He was not only an advocate for the dispensing power, but he sat in the ecclesiastical commission; not with a view of introducing popery, as he seems to have been at least indifferent to all religions, but purely from a zeal of serving his sovereign. It must, how-

however, be acknowledged, that he was far from being inclined to join the inquisitors of that arbitrary court in *all* their illegal proceedings. Hence it was, that his pardon was with less difficulty procured at the Revolution, by the friendly mediation of Dr Tillotson, the worthy dean of Canterbury. There are several portraits of him, which belong to the reign of Anne.

GEORGE (LEGGE) lord Dartmouth, master of the horse, &c. *P. Vandrebanc sc. large sh. very scarce.*

This gallant nobleman distinguished himself in several naval engagements, in the Dutch Wars, in the reign of Charles II. In 1683, he was sent admiral of the English fleet to demolish Tangier*; and soon after his return, had a grant from the king of ten thousand pounds. In the reign of James, he was constituted master of the horse, and a privy-counsellor; and was preferred to several other considerable employments. In 1688, he was made admiral of the fleet sent out against the prince of Orange. In 1691, he was sent to the Tower, where he died the twenty-fifth of October, 1691, in the forty-fourth year of his age. Creat. baron, 1682.

* He demolished the fortifications, blew up the mole, and brought the garrison to England. A considerable number of new coined crown pieces were buried in the ruins of this fortress, that posterity might be informed that it once belonged to Charles II. There is a set of views of it by Hollar, who was sent thither by Charles, on purpose to take the drawings; and he received only an hundred pounds for his labour.

GREAT OFFICERS OF SCOTLAND.

ALEXANDER MORAVIÆ, comes, &c. pro regno Scotiæ prorex, &c. *A. D.* 1686; *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. sh.*

Creat. earl, 1562. In 1686, the parliament of Scotland was summoned by the king to assemble; and they accordingly met on the twenty-ninth of April, that year. His majesty wrote a letter to them; in which he recommended his Roman catholic subjects to their especial care. The earl of Murray, lord high commissioner, seconded this letter with a speech: which he concluded with these words: "By this, "you will shew yourselves the best and most af- "fectionate subjects, to the best, the most incom- "parable, and most heroic prince in the world." The chief power in Scotland, at this period, says Sir John Dalrymple, "was committed to lord "Murray, a weak, chancellor Perth, a timid, and "the chancellor's brother, lord Mellfort, an un- "popular man, all of whom were Roman catho- "lics *."

JACOBUS, Comes Perthanus, &c. Magnus Scotiæ Cancellarius; *purse and mace, as lord-chancellor. Blondeau sc. h. sh.*

JAMES, earl of Perth; *Riley p. R. White sc.* 1686, *h. sh.*

JAMES, earl of Perth, with his titles in French; *Riley p. R. White sc.*—This is one of White's best heads.

JAMES, earl of Perth, *Æt.* 34; *Kneller p. White sc. h. sh.*

JAMES,

* "Memoirs," p. 155, 2d. Edit.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

MARQUIS of ARGYLE.

Publish'd 18 May 1799 by S. Harding. 127 Pall Mall.

JAMES, earl of Perth; *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. h. sh.*

Creat. earl, 14 March, 1605. Made lord chancellor, 1684.

James Drummond, earl of Perth, lord-chancellor of Scotland, was a man of an excellent disposition, till it was warpt and perverted by the violence of ambition *. The loudest, and indeed the justest, clamours were raised against his flagitious conduct; and he was in danger of being called to an account for male-administration, when he thought it prudent to turn Roman catholic: upon which the marquis of Hallifax observed, that *his faith had made him whole.* He followed the fortunes of king James, by whom he was created a duke, and appointed governor to his son. He died at St Germains, in 1716.

WILLIAM, duke of Queensberry, was, in the beginning of this reign, lord justice-general and lord high-treasurer of Scotland. See the reign of Charles II. Class II.

ARCHIBALDUS, Comes Argatheliæ, &c. *J. B. de Medina p. P. Vanderbank sc. sh.*

ARCHIBALDUS, Comes Argatheliæ; *D. Loggan ad vivum sc. h. sh.*

ARCHIBALD, Graaf van Argyl; *Adrian Haelwegh f. h. sh.*

ARCHIBALD, earl of Argyle, (hereditary justice general, and great hereditary master of the household); *Savage sc. in a large half sheet, with seven other heads.*

The earl of Argyle was a man of probity and virtue, who saw, who felt, and deplored the miseries of his country; the liberties of which were openly invaded, or secretly undermined, by Lauderdale and the duke of York. He was, during

* See Burnet, I. p. 587.

the rigorous administration of the earl of Middleton, condemned to die, only for a just complaint of the injuries and injustice which had been done him, in a letter to lord Duffus his friend *. This worthy patriot, because he would not blindly concur with all the measures of the duke, and was scrupulous of taking contradictory oaths, was, after a most illegal trial, condemned, by as unjust a sentence, for treason, leasing-making, and leasing-telling. He found means to escape from prison, and rose in arms against his capital enemy, soon after his accession to the throne. This insurrection was concerted with the duke of Monmouth, who entered upon hostilities in England about the same time. The earl was presently taken, and carried prisoner to Glasgow, and afterwards to Edinburgh, where he was beheaded in pursuance of his former sentence, 30 June, 1685. After the Revolution, this sentence was, in the Claim of Rights, declared to be a reproach to the nation. See more of him in the "Biographia," article CAMPBELL.

A GREAT OFFICER OF IRELAND.

RICHARD TALBOT, earl of Tyrconnel, a bigoted Papist, was, in 1687, appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the earl of Clarendon. This struck such a terror into many of the Protestants of that kingdom, that some of them left, and others sold their estates, and came over to England †. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

CLASS

* This letter, addressed by the earl of Argyle to lord Duffus, was intercepted, and carried to the earl of Middleton.

† Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 134.

TALBOT, DUKE of TYRCONNEL.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of Lord Beaulieu at Beaulieu Park.

Pub.d Nov.r 1.1794. by E & S Harding, Pall Mall.

CLASS III.

PEERS, &c.

(CHARLES), duke of Somerset; *Vandervaart p. Smith f.* (1688); *mezz.*

The duke of Somerset, who was one of the lords of the bed-chamber to the king, was dismissed from his office for refusing to assist at the public reception of count D'Ada, the Pope's nuncio, at Windsor †. We are told by Sir John Reresby, that the duke of Somerset, the earl of Burlington, the earl of Scarsdale, and some other lords, who had been active in the cause of the prince of Orange, seemed in some measure to repent of their activity; as "they never could "have believed the prince would have contended "for the crown; but all agreed in opinion it was "to be set on the head of the princess, and so descend

† There is a mezzotinto of Count, afterwards Cardinal, d'Ada, of whom Dr Mead had an original picture. Echard, in his "History of the Revolu-"tion †," where he mentions the precipitate conduct of James, which naturally produced that great event, speaks thus of the reception of the nuncio. "While these strange proceedings were depending, the king thought fit to "make a step of another kind, and give an unusual spectacle to his subjects, "which was a solemn reception of an apostolical nuncio from Rome, a sight "which had not been seen in England for a hundred and fifty years before. "This was signior D'Adda, domestic prelate and assistant to the pope, to "complete whose character he was consecrated archbishop of Amasia, in the "Royal chapel at Whitehall, by three select Romish bishops. And though it "was high treason in England for any to assume the character of the pope's "nuncio, that law was dispensed with at this time; and he made his public "entry at Windsor, with the highest pomp and ceremony." The same author tells us, that "the duke of Somerset, then lord of the bed-chamber in "waiting, was expected to assist in the ceremony; but he told the king he "could not serve him upon this occasion, being assured it was contrary to law.

† P. 84.

" descend in a right course *." There are several other portraits of him, which belong to the reign of Anne.

CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle, earl of Torrington, &c. chancellor of the university of Cambridge, one of the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, and knight of the garter. *T. Murray p. J. Becket f. large h. sh.*

CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle; *Sherwin sc. sh.*

There is a portrait of him at Welbeck.

Christopher, duke of Albemarle, was a generous, indolent, good-natured man, who sunk a considerable part of the estate which his father left him, and shortened his own life, by indulging himself in his pleasures, especially those of the bottle. He was the chief promoter of captain Phipps's † famous scheme of fishing on a Spanish wreck off Hispaniola, by which 300,000l. in silver were recovered from the bottom of the sea,
P. 151. where it had lain forty-four years. He had 90,000l. to his share, and the captain 20,000l. In 1687, a medal was struck on this occasion, of which there is a print in Evelyn's " Numismata." The duke was the same year appointed governor of Jamaica ‡, where he died in 1688. See Class VII.

JACQUES

" law. The king asked him if he did not know he was above the law. The " other replied, if the king was, he himself was not above the law; for which " he was dismissed from all employments ‡."

* Reresby, p. 179.

† Afterwards Sir William Phipps. See his " Life by Increase Mather, among the Lives English and Foreign."

‡ Sir Hans Sloane, who attended him in the quality of his physician, with great industry and judgment collected materials for his " Natural history of

‡ Echard, ubi supra.

JACQUES SCOT, duc de Monmouth, &c. *Vander Werff p. (delin.) E. Desrochers sc. in a round; axe underneath.*

JAMES, duke of Monmouth, &c. *In the same plate with the duke of Argyle, and several others; Savage sc. large h. sh.*

In 1685 his picture was burnt by the university of Cambridge, of which learned body he was chancellor before the duke of Albemarle. See a copy of verses on this occasion in the second volume of Dryden's "Miscellanies."

The attempt of the duke of Monmouth to raise himself to the throne was no less absurd than that of James to change the religion of the three kingdoms. He landed, with a few of his followers, in the West, where he was greatly beloved by the people, who regarded him as the rightful heir to the crown *. He soon found himself at the head of a numerous body of plowmen, graziers and mechanics; who behaved at the battle of Sedgemore, much better than could have been expected, from such a rabble of undisciplined soldiers. This was in a great measure owing to the intrepidity and conduct of the duke †. The defeat was occasioned by lord Grey retreating with the cavalry, which were thrown into confusion by the noise

6 July, 1685.

of Jamaica," during his residence in that island. As this curious and valuable work is become very scarce, and consequently sells at a high price, a second edition of it would be very acceptable to the world, and especially to the lovers of botany. The numerous plates of the plants, which are in general finely executed, are I think, in the British Museum.

* He is said to have touched several of the country people for the king's evil.

† Voltaire celebrates the young pretender for being the only general who undertook to conquer a kingdom without an army: but the attempt of Monmouth is another instance of that kind, not to mention those which occur in the history of the wars between the Yorkists and Lancastrians.

noise of the cannon. The unhappy Monmouth was found by some country fellows, two days after, concealed in a field, under some straw, with a few pease in his pocket *. His head was severed from his body at the fifth stroke, by a timid and unskilful executioner, who probably sympathized with the weeping spectators. *Exec.* 15 *July*, 1685.

JAMES FITZ JAMES, natural son to the king, by Arabella, sister to the lord Churchill, was created duke of Berwick 19 March, 1686-7. In the beginning of the year 1687, the earl of Oxford was commanded by the king to exert himself in his lieutenancy, in order to a repeal of the test and penal laws: upon this he very frankly told his majesty, that he could not persuade others to that from which he was in his conscience averse. His regiment of horse was upon this declaration taken from him, and given to the duke of Berwick †. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

CHARLES PAULET, marquis of Winchester, &c. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

This nobleman, when he saw that other men of sense were at their wits end, in the arbitrary and tyrannical reign of James, thought it prudent to assume the character of a madman, as the first Brutus did in the reign of Tarquin. He danced, hunted, or hawked, a good part of the day; went to bed before noon; and constantly sat at table all night. He went to dinner at six or seven in the evening, and his meal lasted till six or seven the next morning; during which time he eat, drank, smoaked,

* See Smollett's "Hiſtory." This is certainly the tradition in the weſt; ſir John Reresby ſays he was taken in a wood.

† Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 145.

smoaked, talked, or listened to music. The company that dined with him were at liberty to rise and amuse themselves, or take a nap, whenever they were so disposed; but the dishes and bottles were all the while standing upon the table. Such a man as this was thought a very unlikely person to concern himself with politics or religion. By this conduct he was neither embroiled in public affairs, nor gave the least umbrage to the court. But he exerted himself so much in the Revolution, that he was for his eminent services created Duke of Bolton. He afterwards raised a regiment of foot for the reduction of Ireland. *Ob.* 26 *Feb.* 1698-9*. 9 April, 1689.

The Marquis of WORCESTER; *R. Williams, f.* 1686, *mezz.*

Charles Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, was son and heir of Henry, Duke of Beaufort. He married Rebecca, daughter of Sir Josiah Child, and died before his father in 1698. His son Henry, who became Duke of Beaufort upon the death of his grandfather, was a great partizan of the Tories in the reign of Anne. He went to court upon the change of the ministry in 1710, and told the queen, that he "was extremely glad that he could now "salute her queen in reality."

The Lord EUSTON; *Kneller p.* 1685; *J. Smith f.* 1689; *mezz. whole length*; *a child* † *in a cap and feather, with a parrot.*

Charles, son of the first duke of Grafton, mentioned in the preceding reign. He succeeded

* Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 140.

† Though the practice of painting the portraits of children has been censured as trivial, yet few subjects are more pleasing, considered merely as

ceeded his father in the dukedom, and was lord-chamberlain to George I. and II. The other portraits of him belong to the reigns of Anne and George II.

THEOPHILUS, Earl of Huntingdon, &c. 1687; *Kneller p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

The Earl of Huntingdon was chief-justice in eyre of all the king's forests, &c. north of Trent; captain of the band of pensioners; colonel of a regiment of foot; and one of the privy-council. He was so active in the service of James, that he, together with the earl of Melfort, was in 1690 excepted from pardon by the act of indemnity *. He died the 30th of May, 1701, and was succeeded by his son Theophilus.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, earl of Devonshire, who had the warmest friendship for that worthy, but unhappy patriot, the lord Russel, and whose political principles were entirely the same, could have but little inclination to serve king James. Besides, he had been fined 30,000*l.* for striking colonel Culpepper within the verge of the court. After he had felt the weight of the king's hand, he retired in

as ornaments. Several of the children by Vandyck are amongſt the moſt charming productions of his pencil. Charles I. loved to be drawn with his children about him; and it greatly heightens our idea of the domestic character of that prince.

* The pious, the benevolent, and the amiable lady Elizabeth Haſtings, who was univerſally eſteemed, revered, and admired, and is characterized by Congreve, in the "Tatler ‡," under the appellation of "The Divine Aſpaſia," was daughter of this earl of Huntingdon, by Elizabeth, his firſt wife, daughter and coheir of ſir John Lewis, knight and baronet. Her charities private and public, which were perhaps never equalled by any of her ſex, do her the highest honour. See the ſplendid liſt of them, together with a detail of her character, in Wilford's "Memorials," &c. p. 779, et. ſeq.

‡ No. 42.

in disgust; where he amused himself with rebuilding the south front of his house at Chatsworth; a piece of architecture that does great honour to his taste *. He was perhaps the only anti-courtier of prime note who escaped the lash of Dryden. Indeed the laureat well knew that he would never tamely put up an affront, though it were given him in the king's presence †.

LEWIS, earl of Feversham; *J. Riley p. J. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.*

Lewis Duras, earl of Feversham ‡, commanded that part of the king's forces which defeated the duke of Monmouth at Sedgemore. As soon as he had gained that important victory, he hung up twenty of the enemy's prisoners without trial. His uncle, the famous marshal Turenne, who knew and practised every part of generalship, never treated his prisoners in this manner. When the king was alarmed with the prince of Orange's design to invade the kingdom, he made the earl of Feversham general of the army; which he afterwards took care to disband with all possible expedition, to prevent its revolting to the prince. He was for this, and some other matters laid to his charge, confined for a short time to Windsor Castle. He was a man of a supple and insinuating character, and paid great attendance at court in the two following reigns. As he had the principal

Creat. 8 April, 1676.

* There is a print of it in the "Vitruvius Britannicus."

† He led col. Culpepper by the nose out of the presence chamber, and then caned him.

‡ He was marquis of Blanquefort in France, and was naturalized here, by act of parliament, 1665; and on the 19th of January, 1672, was created a baron, by the title of lord Duras of Holdenby. He was, in the late reign, lord chamberlain to queen Catharine.

pal management of the queen dowager's affairs, after she retired to Portugal, he sometimes went by the nick-name of "King Dowager."

GEORGE (JEFFERIES), earl of Flint, viscount Weikham, baron of Weim, &c. *G. Kneller p. E. Cooper exc. 4to. mezz. very scarce.*

I have placed this print here, on account of Jefferies's title of *earl of Flint*, which never occurred to me in any of our histories. It is well known that Edward of Windsor, eldest son of Edward II. was summoned by his father to parliament by the appellation of earl of Chester and Flint; and that this title has since belonged to the princes of Wales. I was once inclined to think that the title of earl of Flint might be a ridiculous sarcasm on Jefferies, occasioned by his extreme hardness of heart, till a learned and curious gentleman in my neighbourhood communicated to me the dedication of the following book: "Dissertatio Lithologica. Auctore "Joanne Groenevelt, Transisalano, Daventriensi, "M. D. E Col. Med. Lond." Editio secunda. Londini, 1687; 8vo.

"Honoratissimo dominio, D. Georgio, comiti "Flintensi, vice-comiti de Weikham, baroni de "Weim; supremo Angliæ, cancellario, et serenis-"simo Jacobo Secundo, regi Angliæ, a secretioribus "consiliis." See Class VI.

WRIOTHESLEY, LORD RUSSEL; *a boy, whole length; J. Becket exc. mezz. very scarce.*

Wriothesley, lord Russel, was son of the unfortunate patriotic lord, by Rachel, second daughter of Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, and widow of Francis, lord Vaughan, eldest son of

of Richard, earl of Carbery. He, in 1693, espoused Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of John Howland, of Stretham, in Surrey, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Josiah Child, of Wansted, in Essex, baronet. On the 6th of September, 1700, he succeeded his grandfather, the first duke of Bedford, in that title. He was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to king William, and was lord high constable of England at the coronation of queen Anne. He died of the small-pox, on the 26th of May, 1711, in the thirty-first year of his age. His eldest son Wriothesley was the third duke of Bedford *.

The LORD BURLEIGH, with a gun and a dog; *W. Wissing p. J. Smith f.* (1686); *whole length*; *h. sh. mezz.*

The original is at Burleigh House, near Stamford.

John Cecil, lord Burleigh, son and heir to John, earl of Exeter, succeeded his father in 1700. In the third volume of Prior's "Poems," 12mo. is a genuine copy of verses addressed "to the Coun-"tess dowager of Devonshire, on a piece of Wis-"sen's (Wissing's), wherein her grandsons are "painted." The following lines relate to lord Burleigh:

"If in dear Burleigh's gen'rous face we see
"Obliging truth, and handsome honesty;
"With all that world of charms which soon will
"move
"Rev'rence in men, and in the fair ones love;

* Collins's "Peerage," i. 274, 275, edit. 1768.

" His every grace, his fair descent assures
" He has his mother's beauty;——she * has
" yours."

See lord BURLEIGH in the preceding reign, Class III.

HENRY BOOTH, lord De la Mer; *Kneller p.* 1685; *Smith f.* (1689); *h. sh. mezz.*

His portrait is at Dunham Massey, in Cheshire.

Creat. 1661. Lord Delamer was son of the loyal Sir George Booth, who rose in arms for Charles II. a little before the Restoration. He was a man of a generous and noble nature, which disdained, upon any terms, to submit to servitude; and whose passions seemed to centre in the love of civil and religious liberty. He was accused of " conspiring to raise a rebellion, and to subvert " the government, in conjunction with the " duke of Monmouth, and other traitors;" for which he was tried by his peers. The lords Howard and Grey appeared in court against him; but they said little or nothing to the matter in question. The principal evidence was one Saxton, an obscure fellow of an infamous character †. But the lords gave no credit to this evidence, and the prisoner was unanimously acquitted. The king was very desirous of his being tried before another tribunal, where even the testimony of such a wretch as Saxton would have been admitted. This nobleman had a principal hand in the Revolution ‡, and was sent together with the marquis of

* Anne, eldeſt daughter of the counteſs.

† Rapin.

‡ We are informed by a late author, that " At Whittington, a village on " the edge of Scarſdale, in Derbyſhire, the earls of Devonſhire and Danby, and

HENRY BOOTH LORD DELAMER,

and EARL *of* WARRINGTON.

Publish'd 26. April. 1800. by S. Harding. 127. Pall Mall.

of Hallifax, and the earl of Shrewsbury, to inform king James, that the prince of Orange desired he would quit Whitehall. Another would have delivered such a message with an air of triumph, or insult; but he did it with a generous decency." Several of his "Speeches, his Advice to his Chil-" dren," and other pieces, are in print; of which see an account, in the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors."

JOHN, lord CHURCHILL, who was raised from a page to the rank of a baron of England by James II. and afterwards raised himself to much greater honours than could be conferred by any titles, deserted his royal benefactor, and went over to the prince of Orange. But this was not to be wondered at, when the king's own children forsook him. He had before rent asunder the ties of government and religion, which was stronger than those of gratitude or filial affection. There are many portraits of him, which belong to the reign of Anne.

SCOTCH PEERS.

PATRICK, earl of Strathmore; *Kneller p. R. White sc. h. sh.*

This nobleman, who with the consent of Charles II. changed his title from Kinghorn to Strathmore, was one of the privy-council in this, and the preceding reign. In 1795, he was succeeded by his son John, who was one of the privy-council to queen Anne. Creat. 10 July. 1606.

" and the lord Delmer, privately concerted the plan of the Revolution. " The house in which they met is at present a farm house; and the country " people distinguish the room where they sat, by the name of the plotting-" parlour." Dr Akinside's " Ode, addressed to the earl of Huntingdon," p. 24.

KENNETH, earl of Seaforth, lord Mackenzie, and Kingtail, &c. one of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, and knight of the most ancient and most noble order of the thistle * ; *R. White ad vivum del. et sc. large h. sh.* †.

Creat. 3. Dec. 1623. The earl of Seaforth followed king James into France, at the Revolution, and afterwards into Ireland. He was by that prince created a marquis; an honour never ratified in these kingdoms. He died in 1701, and was succeeded by his son William, who were very active in the rebellion, in 1715. A reward of six thousand pounds was offered by proclamation for apprehending him.

JOHN, earl of Melfort; *Kneller p. Vanderbank* ‡ *sc.*

There is a print of him, by the same engraver, after the same painter, which was done when he was Lord Lundin.

The earl of Melfort; *Kneller p. Becket f. large 4to. mezz.*

John Drummond, earl of Melfort, was secretary of state, and privy-counsellor, in the reign of James. Soon after the accession of that prince, he, together with his brother the earl of Perth, and the earl of Murray, became a convert to the Roman Catholic religion. He adhered to the king in his exile, and was sent ambassador by him to the pope. He died abroad in 1713, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His relict, who survived him many years, lived to near ninety. She had the privilege of a

* This order was revived by the king, in 1687.

† Mr Pennant, at p. 141, of his "Tour in Scotland," 8vo. mentions "a "portrait of the earl of Seaforth, called from his size, Kenneth More," at Castle Braan, the seat of lord Fortrose.

‡ He generally spelt his name Vandrebanc.

a faro-table granted her by the king of France, which was thought to be worth about eight hundred pounds a year *. There were but two more priviledged tables of this kind in that kingdom. There were in the possession of the late Philip Carteret Webb, esq. three volumes in folio, of the earl's letters, written during his embassy to the pope; among which are several addressed to Robert Nelson, esq. who at that time corresponded with him. These letters were bought at Paris, in 1744, of the countess of Melfort, who married the earl's grandson, by Mr Barbutt, late secretary of the post-office.

JOHN, viscount Dundee; *R. Williams f. in armour; h. sh. mezz.*

The viscount DUNDEE; *Smith f. small; mezz.*

JOHN viscount Dundee, *in armour; h. sh.*

His head is prefixed to the "Memoirs of lord viscount Dundee, the Highland Clans, and the Massacre of Glenco."

His portrait is at Longleat.

John Graham, who was created viscount Dundee by king James, was major-general of the Scottish army, and a privy-counsellor in the reign of Charles II. He was then employed in reducing the west of Scotland, and in forcing the dissenters to comply with the constitution of the established church, by imposing heavy taxes upon them, which was one of the methods of making proselytes in that kingdom. But he was a man of too noble a nature to execute his orders in their full rigour. At the time of the prince of Orange's in-

 vasion,

* From the information of a lady who knew her,

vasion he was commanded to march with his regiment into England. He advised the king to three things. One was, to fight the prince; another, to go to him in person, and demand his business; and the third, to make his way into Scotland. James had once resolved to pursue the last advice; but that, in the fluctuating state of his mind, was soon followed by another resolution. Upon the king's departure, Dundee applied himself to the prince of Orange, to whom he spoke with all that frankness which was natural to him; but met with a very cool reception. He afterwards sat in the Scottish convention, from which he suddenly absented himself, declaring that he had discovered a plot against his own life. He soon after retired into the Highlands, with about forty horse, which he had formerly commanded, and presently assembled a numerous army. He marched to Gillicranky *, where he engaged a large body of forces commanded by general Macky, but was mortally wounded in the engagement. The Highlanders, animated by their commander, gained a signal victory. Upon his asking how things went, he was told that all was well: "then," said he, "I am well," and presently expired. He was a man of an enterprising genius, and his conduct was equal to his courage. He had a good deal of the spirit of his uncle, the famous James Graham, marquis of Montrose. *Ob.* 6 July, 1689. See a characteristic account of him, and an excellent description of the battle of Gillicranky, in Sir John Dalrymple's "Memoirs," i. p. 342, &c. 2d edit.

AN

* Otherwise Killikranky.

AN IRISH PEER.

ROGER PALMER, earl of Castlemain, *kissing innocent the eleventh's foot; Gio. Battista Lenardi del. Arnoldo Van Westerhout Fiam°. sc. fol. Frontispiece to a pompous account of his embassy, published in Italian, and afterwards in English, by Michael Wright, painter, and major-domo to the earl. The prints in this book are well executed.*

The earl of Castlemain, in open violation of the law, was sent on an extraordinary embassy to the pope, "to reconcile the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the holy see; from which they had more than an age fallen off by heresy." Innocent, who was a better politician than James, and well knew that he had undertaken what he could not possibly perform, received his ambassador with great coldness. The generality of the cardinals treated him with no less disregard, which occasioned his hastening from Rome as soon as possible, to avoid the slights and mortifications which he daily received at that court *. *Ob.* 1705. See the reign of CHARLES II.

* "Castlemain, says Dr Welwood, had several audiences of the pope, but "to little purpose; for whenever he began to talk of business, the pope was "seasonably attacked with a fit of coughing, which broke off the ambassador's "discourse for that time, and obliged him to retire. These audiences and "fits of coughing continued from time to time, while Castlemain continued at "Rome: and were the subject of diversion to all but a particular faction at "that court." Welwood's "Memoirs," p. 185.

CLASS IV.

THE CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

GULIELMUS SANCROFT, &c. archiepiscopus Cantuariensis; *R. White sc. 4to.*

GULIELMUS SANCROFT. *Ob.* 24 *Nov.* 1693; *Æt.* 77.

WILLIAM SANCROFT, &c. *One of the seven bishops* †.

Consec. Jan. 1677. Dr Sancroft, who, according to bishop Burnet, made a much more considerable figure in his college, than in the chair of Canterbury, was promoted from the deanery of St Paul's to that dignity, upon the demise of archbishop Sheldon. He had several good, but seems to have had few or no amiable qualities. His piety did not sit easy on him; and his reservedness made his learning appear to be much less than it was in reality. He was slow, timid, and irresolute; though he acted with firmness in refusing to read the declaration for liberty of conscience, and to take the *new oaths* enjoined at the Revolution. He was placed at the head of the church, because he was like to do no great

† There are prints of the seven bishops engraved altogether by White, Vandrebanc ‡, Sturt, Robinson, Smith, Grebelin, and Vander Gucst. The two last, with the seven candlesticks, have a reference to the Apocalypse, Ch. i. ver. 20. These venerable prelates were sent to the Tower the eighth of June, 1688, for refusing to distribute the king's declaration for liberty of conscience, in their respective dioceses, in order to be read by the inferior clergy.

‡ Sold by Loggan. It is copied from White's print.

WILL. L^D ARCH B.^PP of CANTERBURY

great service to it. It was reasonably supposed, that a man of so recluse and speculative a turn, was very unlikely to disturb the court in their designs upon the religious liberties of the people. His deprivation was probably a matter of no great mortification to him; as he had raised an estate in the see of Canterbury, which was more than sufficient for one of his retired disposition. Such is the character of this prelate, as drawn by a contemporary writer, who would have considerably softened the harshness of the features, if he had been more like Sancroft, who had a *generous* and *enlarged heart* to objects of *benevolence*. He was highly respected, and great deference was paid to his judgment by the prelates, his fellow-sufferers, in that difficult and dangerous conjuncture for the church which preceded the Revolution: his conduct was indeed judicious and exemplary upon that trying occasion †. He gave a thousand pounds towards rebuilding the deanery house of St Paul's, and was very assiduous in procuring the coal act for rebuilding the cathedral. He bequeathed his valuable library, which he once intended to leave to his successors in the archbishopric, to Emmanuel College in Cambridge, where he received his education, and of which he had been master.

Some

* After the archbishop had left Lambeth, and retired to a private house in town, Thomas, earl of Ailesbury, went thither to make him a visit. The prelate received him at the door of his apartment, which was opened by himself. The earl, struck with this circumstance of humiliation, and the total change of the scene in which he had frequently seen him at his palace, burst into tears. As soon as he recovered the power of speech, he told him how deeply he was affected with what he saw, and of his inability to suppress his grief. "Oh, my good Lord, replied the venerable confessor, "rather rejoice "with me; for now I live again." This anecdote was communicated by John Loveday, esq. who had it from the earl himself.

Some of his pieces will set his character, as a writer in a fair point of light. Such are, "Modern "Policies;" but such more particularly, his "Familiar Letters to Mr North; both before, "but principally after his Deprivation and "his Retirement to the place of his Nativity in "Suffolk," Lond. 1757, an octavo pamphlet. See the Index to the State Letters of Henry, earl of Clarendon, sub. voc. Canterbury. See more of him in Burnet's "History," i. p. 392, and in Birch's "Life of Tillotson," 2d edit. p. 147, et seq.

THOMAS LAMPLUGH, archiepiscopus Eboracensis, &c. *Æt.* 74; *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh.*

The face of this print was rubbed out, and that of archbishop Tenison was substituted.

His portrait is at Queen's College in Oxford.

Dr Lamplugh, who was a native of Thwing, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, was some time a taberder of Queen's College in Oxford. In 1672, he was preferred to the deanery of Rochester; and in 1676, advanced to the bishopric of Exeter. Upon the landing of the prince of Orange in the West, he, in a public address to the clergy and gentry of his diocese, exhorted them to adhere to king James: but, upon the approach of the prince of Orange, he fled with precipitation from Exeter to London, and was presently after made archbishop of York. It was with great probability supposed, that the see had been kept vacant for father Petre *, the king's confessor; and especially as "a dis-

Tr. from Exeter Dec. 1688.

"pensation

* Vulgo Peters.

"pensation of the Jesuits order to father Pe-
" ters to enjoy a bishopric" had, at his majesty's request, been actually granted by the Pope †. This prelate, who set the crown upon the prince of Orange's head, died May 5, 1691. Mr Wood tells us, that *he sat several years, with due commendations*, in the see of Exeter. There is nothing extant of his writing but a Sermon on Luke ix. 55, 56; preached 5 Nov. 1678. The curious reader may see an anecdote of him in " Baxter's " Life," fol. part iii. p. 178.

HENRY, bishop of London; *J. Riley p. J. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.*

Henry Compton, youngest son of Spencer, earl of Northampton, who was killed in the civil war, was educated at Queen's College in Oxford. Having staid about three years at the university, he made the usual tour of Europe. After the Restoration, he became a cornet in the Royal regiment of guards, commanded by Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford: but a military life not suiting his disposition, he entered into holy orders, and was in a few years advanced to the bishopric of Oxford, and afterwards to that of London. He strongly expected to be promoted to the see of Canterbury; and was greatly disappointed when it was given to Dr Sancroft, but more, when Dr Tillotson was preferred to it. His learning was superficial, but his great diligence in discharging the duties of his function was truly exemplary. He is said to have been " an humble, " modest, generous, and good natured man; " but weak, wilful, much in the power of " others,

Tr. from Oxford, 18 Dec. 1675.

† Welwood, p. 186.

" others, and strangely wedded to a party *." He was emphatically called *The Protestant Bishop*, for the noble stand he made in defence of the rights of the church in this reign, when spirit and resolution were much more necessary than learning ‖. He patronized converts from Popery, and was a generous friend to the French Protestants who fled hither from the persecution of Lewis XIV. He appeared in arms at Nottingham, a little before the Revolution, and declared his readiness to fight for the prince of Orange. He was a true son and brave champion of the church, and a most munificent benefactor to it. Whatever imperfections there might be in his character, he was allowed to be much a gentleman, and no less a Christian. *Ob.* 7 July, 1713, *Æt.* 81.

NATHANAEL CREW, Dunelmensis episcopus, &c. *Kneller p. Loggan sc. large h. sh. Another by Francis Place; large h. sh. mezz. There is also a mezzotinto of him without the engraver's name.*

Tr. from Oxford, 22 Oct. 1674.

Dr Nathanael Crew, bishop of Durham, was considerable for his birth †, and more considerable

* See Birch's " Life of Tillotſon," ſecond edit. p. 185.

‖ The following is a remarkable inſtance of his ſpirit. King James diſcourſing with him on ſome tender point, was ſo little pleaſed with his anſwers, that he told him, " He talked more like a colonel than a biſhop." To which he replied, " that his majeſty did him honour in taking notice of his having formerly drawn his ſword in defence of the conſtitution; and that he ſhould do the ſame again, if he lived to ſee it neceſſary." Accordingly, when matters were coming to extremity, he carried off the princeſs Anne to Nottingham, and marched into that town at the head of a fine troop of gentlemen and their attendants, who had formed a guard for her highneſs.

† He was fifth ſon of John, lord Crew, of Stene in Northamptonſhire; and upon the death of his elder brother in 1691, he became baron Crew.

Mews

Peter Mews
Bishop of Winchester.

Proof

able for his preferments; but vain* and ambitious, unsteady and insincere. He was of all the prelates the most compliant with the king's measures, and was justly esteemed the *grand inquisitor* of the ecclesiastical commission. He expressed great satisfaction upon his admission into this court, that his name would be recorded in history †; and so indeed it will to his dishonour, even as long as his munificence to the university of Oxford is commemorated. He was hospitable, generous, and charitable; but his charity was sometimes observed to be too ostentatious. He offered to resign his bishopric to Dr Burnet, and trust to his generosity for the payment of 1000 l. a year out of it: but he was of too scrupulous a conscience to accept it upon any such terms. Dr Crew was excepted by the act of indemnity; but found means by his submission, by the mediation of Dr Tillotson, and by parting with some of the appendages of his bishopric, to procure his pardon. He died 18 Sept.‡ 1721, aged eighty-eight, having been upwards of fifty years a bishop. In 1690.

PETER MEWS, bishop of Winchester who had borne arms for Charles I. in the civil war, acted once more in a military character against the rebels in the West, under the command of the duke of Monmouth. After the prince and princess of Denmark had deserted the king, and was in the utmost perplexity and distress, not being able to distinguish his friends from his foes, he was inclined to put himself

* He gave Dr Mangey a prebend of Durham, for a flattering dedication prefixed to a *Sermon*, which, as Dr Richard Grey, then his domeſtic chaplain, aſſured Mr George Ashby he never read. He was fully ſatisfied with the dedication.

† Burnet, i p. 676.

‡ "Biographia:" according to Dr Birch, in his "Life of Tillotſon," 12 Sept.

himself into the hands of the archbishop of Canterbury, or the bishop of Winchester. He accordingly sent a certain lady, in whom he could confide, to these prelates, to know *if they would receive and secure him;* but they neither accepted nor rejected the motion *. See the reign of CHARLES II.

THOMAS BARLOW, S. T. D. episcopus Lincolniensis; *Henne p. R. White sc. Before his* "*Cases of Conscience*," 8*vo.*

" Herculeas ultra quem jactat rauca columnas
" Fama, (nec officio par tamen illa suo);
" En tibi Barloum potuit quà sculptor, at ipsa,
" Arte licet claram, vincit ut umbra manum!
" Ora venusta vides; at nobilis atria mentis,
" Quod nitet interius, nulla tabella dabit."

THO. TULLIE, D. D.

His portrait is in the Bodleian Library, of which he was chief librarian, and at Queen's College in Oxford, of which he was provost. The above print is not like these portraits: that by Loggan has a nearer resemblance of him.

Consec. 27 June, 1675.

This learned prelate, whom nature designed for a scholar, and who acted in conformity with the bent of nature, was perhaps as great a master of the learned languages, and of the works of the celebrated authors who have written in these languages, as any man of his age †. The greatest

* See Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 178.

† The earl of Anglesey, in his "Memoirs," p. 20. saith, "I never think of "this bishop, and his incomparable knowledge both in theology and church-"history, and in the ecclesiastical law, without applying to him in my thoughts "the character that Cicero gave Crassus; viz. "Non unus e multis, sed unus "inter omnes, prope singularis."

WILL. L.D B.P of S.t ASAPH.

greatest part of his writings, of which Mr Wood has given us a catalogue, are against Popery; and his conduct, for some time, like that of other Calvinists, appeared to be in direct opposition to the church of Rome. But after James ascended the throne, he seemed to approach much nearer to Popery than he ever did before. He sent the king an address of thanks for his *declaration for liberty of conscience*; and is said to have written *reasons for reading that declaration.* His compliances were much the same after the Revolution. His moderation, to call it by the softest name, was very great; indeed so great as to bring the firmness of his character in question. But casuistry, which was his most distinguished talent †, not only reconciles *seeming* contradictions, but has also been known to admit contradictions themselves. He was, abstracted from this laxity of principles, a very great and worthy man ‡. *Ob.* 8 Oct. 1691.

WILLIAM LLOYD, &c. *one of the seven bishops.*
WILIELMUS LLOYD, episcopus Asaphensis; *Loggan sc. h. sh.*

William Lloyd, bishop of St Asaph ||, was son of Richard Lloyd, vicar of Sunning, and rector Consec. 3 Oct. 1680.

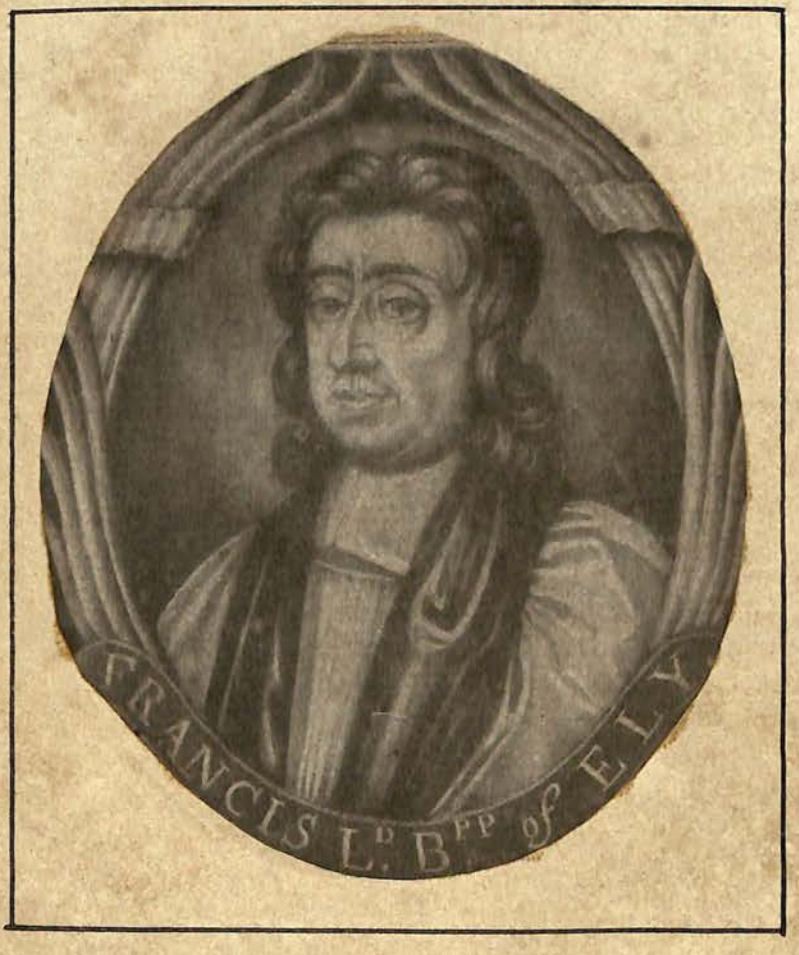
† So John Dunton informs us, in his "Own Life," p. 224.

‡ Circumſtances, in themſelves trivial, become intereſting when they are a part of the perſonal hiſtory of men of eminence. I ſhall therefore be excuſed when I mention his *ſmoking tobacco*, in which he was almoſt as regular as in his meals. He had a very high opinion of its virtues, as had alſo Dr Barrow, Dr Aldrich, and other celebrated perſons who flouriſhed about this time, and gave much into that practice.

|| There were two biſhops, of both names, contemporary with this prelate; one was ſucceſſively biſhop of Landaff, Peterborough, and Norwich: and the other of Killala and Achonry, in Ireland.

rector of Tilehurst in Berkshire. He was master of as much, and as well digested knowledge, as any clergyman of his time. Whatever he knew, he generally knew better than other men; and was better able to display it to advantage. He was never desultory in his studies, but always mastered one branch of science before he applied himself to another. His memory was prompt, his imagination lively, and his judgment exact. He seemed to be as great a proficient in philology, history, philosophy, and divinity, as if each of these had been the sole object of his application. He was a principal reformer of the language and method of sermons; and was an admirable master of the historic style. It is much to be regretted, that so excellent a pen should have been chiefly employed in subjects of controversy, the most perishable of all writings. He supplied a great part of the materials for Dr Burnet's "History of the Reformation," and had a great hand in polishing that excellent work. His "Chronologia Universalis," in folio, which was the most laborious of all his performances, was partly printed, but never published†. It hath already been remarked, that his Index to bishop Wilkins's "Real Character" is a master-piece in its kind. It should also be observed, that his various studies never broke in upon his parochial or episcopal duties, in which

* I shall mention it here, as a fact scarce known, that he was concerned in the magnificent work called by the name of "Pitt's Atlas;" which, according to the proposals, was to be printed in eleven volumes in folio, at forty shillings a volume to the subscribers. I think only four were printed. This laborious and expensive work not meeting with encouragement, was the ruin of Moses Pitt the printer and bookseller, who was before one of the most thriving and intelligent persons of his profession in London.


FRANCIS L.D B.FP of ELY

which he was remarkably conscientious and exemplary. His prophecies, which were but his dotages, have been the subject of much ridicule. There are several portraits of him, which belong to the reign of Anne. He was then bishop of Worcester. *Ob.* 30 Aug. 1717.

FRANCIS TURNER, bishop of Ely; *one of the seven bishops before described.*

Francis Turner, was son of Dr Thomas Turner, dean of Canterbury, by Margaret, daughter of sir Francis Windebank, principal secretary of state to Charles I. He received his education at New College in Oxford, was some time chaplain to the king, when duke of York, and a residentiary of St Paul's. In 1670, he was preferred to the mastership of St John's College in Cambridge; in which preferment he succeeded Dr Peter Gunning, and was himself succeeded by Dr Humfrey Gower. He was afterwards preferred to the deanery of Windsor, which he held, together with the bishopric of Rochester. He was deprived for not taking the new oaths, 1 Feb. 1689-90. The next year he was accused of being a conspirator in a plot of nonjurors for restoring king James, for which some of that party were imprisoned; but he thought it prudent to abscond. A proclamation was soon after issued for apprehending him, Graham, and Penn, as traitors.——Dr Turner, was an affected writer, was author of "Animadversions on a Pamphlet, entitled, The Naked Truth;" of several sermons; and "Letters to the Clergy of the Diocese of Ely." But the most remarkable of his pieces is his "Vindication of "the late Archbishop Sancroft and his Brethren, "the

Consec. 11 Nov. 1683. Translat. from Rochester, Aug. 1684

" the rest of the deprived Bishops, from the Re-
" flections of Mr Marshall, in his Defence of our
" Constitution." He maintained the strictest intimacy with the following pious person, who was his school-fellow.

THOMAS KENN, bishop of Bath and Wells; *one of the seven bishops.*

There is a portrait of him at Longleat, but unlike his head in any of the plates of the seven bishops. The prints engraved by Vertue are not so just a resemblance of him as they ought to be.

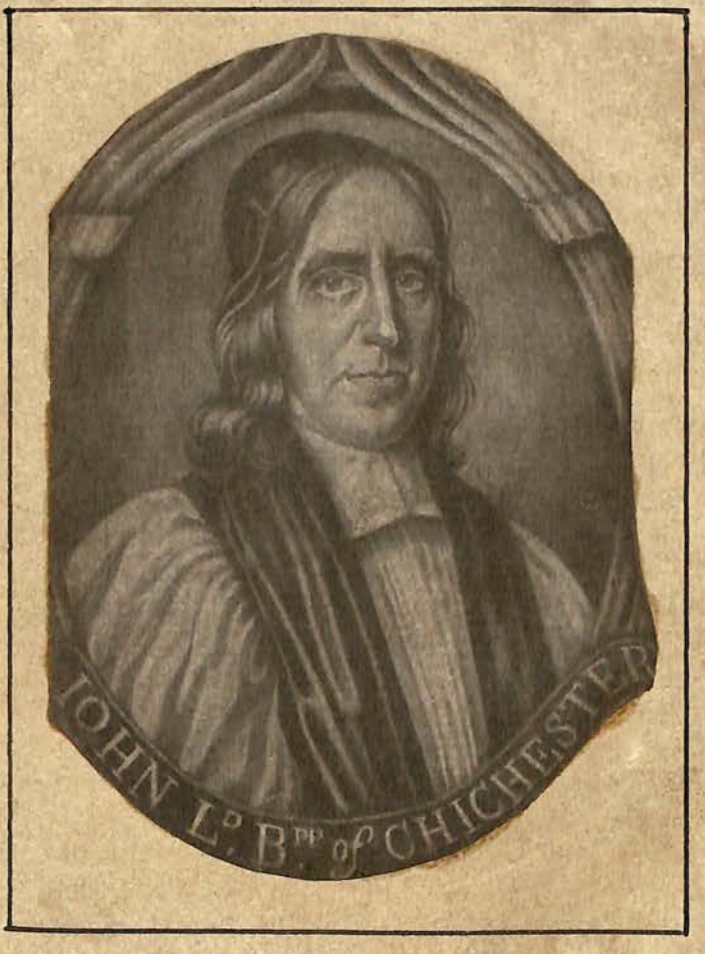
Consec. 25 Jan. 1684.

Thomas Kenn, a man respected in the court of Charles II. for his unaffected piety, was some time chaplain to that prince, as he had been before to the princess of Orange *. The openness of his countenance corresponded with the simplicity of his character. His sermons and his other writings had a good effect, as they were well known to be the genuine effusions of his heart. Almost all his works have a tendency to promote practical religion. He lived after his deprivation, with Lord Weymouth, at Longleat; where he spent the greatest part of his time in retirement, which he well knew how

Suspended 1 Feb. 1689-90.

* While he was chaplain in the prince of Orange's court, he obliged one of his highness's favourites to perform his contract, by marrying a young lady of the princess's train, whom he had seduced by means of that contract. This gave great offence to the prince. But Charles II. was not offended at his religious intrepidity, in peremptorily refusing to admit Nell Gwynn into his lodgings, when the court was at Winchester: on the contrary, he soon after made him a bishop. The king's good sense told him, though the prince of Orange's did not, that if a man is *really a Christian*, his conduct ought to be uniformly consistent with that character; and that principles of conscience are of too stubborn a nature to yield, even in courts, to modes of complaisance.

THO. L^D B^PP of BATH & WELLS


IOHN Lp Bpp of CHICHESTER

to enjoy. When he was afflicted with the colic, to which he was very subject, he frequently amused himself with writing verses. Hence some of his pious poems are entitled "Anodynes, or the Alleviation of Pain." There is a prosaic flatness in his heroic poem called "Edmund;" but some of his Hymns, and other compositions, have more of the spirit of poetry, and give us an idea of that devotion which animated the author. *Ob.* 19 March, 1710-11.

JOHANNES LAKE, Cicestrensis episcopus; *Loggan sc.* 1688.

JOHN LAKE, bishop of Chichester. *One of the seven bishops.*

Dr John Lake, who for several years bore arms for Charles I. in the civil war, was educated at St John's College, in Cambridge *. He rose, by the usual gradations, to the bishopric of Man; to which he was nominated by William, earl of Derby, in 1682, and consecrated in December, the same year. He had not sat two years in this see, before he was removed to that of Bristol, whence he was translated to Chichester. Though he was imprisoned with the other bishops, for refusing to cause the declaration for liberty of conscience to be read in his diocese, he is said to have entertained very high notions of regal power; and to have "declared upon his death-bed, that "he had been educated in, and also taught others "the great doctrine of passive obedience; which "he looked upon as the distinguishing character "of the church of England; and that he "would

Tr. to Bristol, 12 Aug. 1684. Tr. from Bristol, Oct. 1685. Suspended, 168.

* His portrait is at that college.

" would not have taken *the oath*, though the " penalty had been loss of life." Upon this declaration, a person of quality in the North, published " A Letter concerning Bishop Lake's De- " claration of his dying in the Doctrine of passive " Obedience." *Ob.* 30 August, 1689.

THOMAS SPRAT, episcopus Roffensis, &c. *Loggan sc. large h. sh. Another, a small oval, without the engraver's name.*

Confec. 2 Nov. 1684.

Thomas Sprat, bishop of Rochester, was a man of wit, and a polite scholar; and one of the most generally admired of our English writers. It appears from his writings, as well as his conduct, that his principles were far from being stubborn. He has represented Cromwell as a finished hero *, and Charles I. as a glorified saint †. He sat in the ecclesiastical commission, and was by no means averse from the Revolution. His " Account of " the Rye House Plot" is little better than a romance; but his " History of the Royal Society," his Charge to his Clergy, his Sermons, and his Account of Cowley, are excellent performances. His style in general, which has been greatly applauded, has neither the classic simplicity of Hobbes, nor the grace of Sir William Temple. His poetry is unequal, and sometimes inharmonious. He has, however, been justly ranked with the best writers in the reign of Charles the Second. See the article of SORBIERE in the Appendix to that reign.

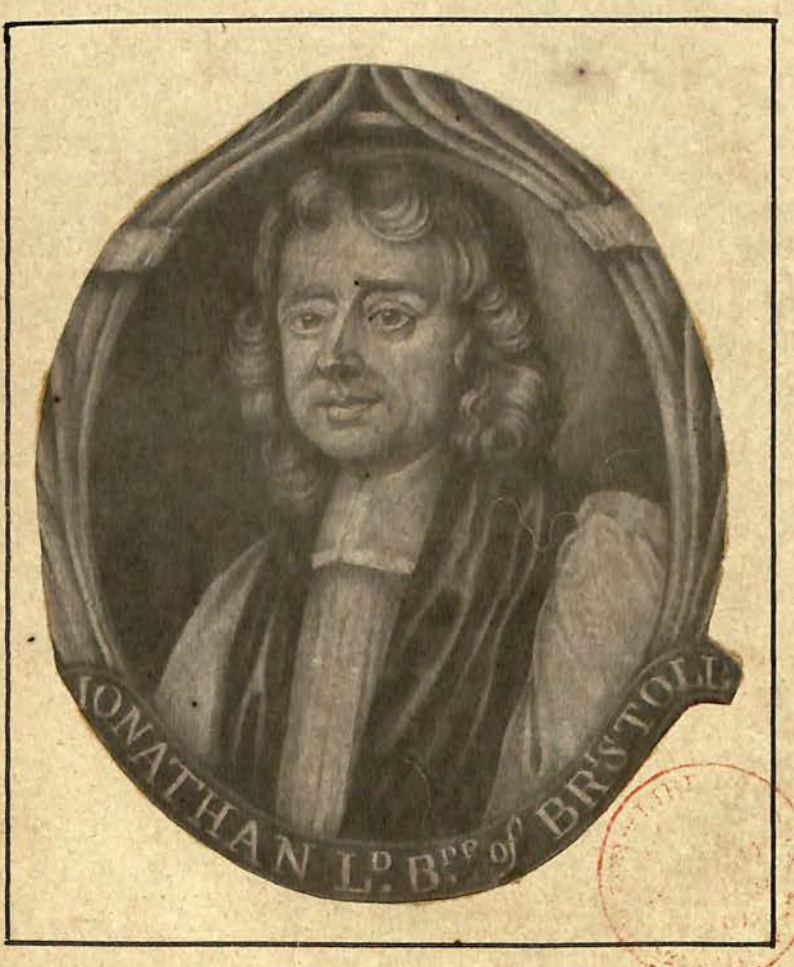
THOMAS WHITE, bishop of Peterborough. *One of the seven bishops, engraved in one plate.*

Thomas

* See his pindaric Ode to the memory of Oliver Cromwell.

† See his Sermon on the 30th of Jan. where he ſtyles him " a godlike man."

THO. L^D. B^PP. of PETERBOROW


IONATHAN L.D B.PP of BR.STOLL

Thomas White, bishop of Peterborough, was, together with Nathanael Crew, bishop of Durham, and Thomas Sprat, bishop of Rochester, appointed to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the diocese of London, upon the suspension of Dr Henry Compton. He was one of the seven bishops who were tried at the King's Bench, for petitioning the king against distributing and reading his declaration for liberty of conscience. He was deprived for refusing the oaths, in the next reign. Consec. 25 Oct. 1685. Deprived, 1 Feb. 1689-90.

JONATHAN TRELAWNEY, bishop of Bristol.
One of the seven bishops.

His portrait is at Christ-church in Oxford, where he received his education,

Jonathan Trelawney was a younger son of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, of Pelynt, in Cornwall. But his elder brother dying in 1680, he inherited the title of baronet. He was a man of polite manners, competent learning, and uncommon knowledge of the world. He was a true son and friend of the church; and exerted himself with courage and alacrity, with magnanimity and address, in defence of her just rights and privileges. He was friendly and open, generous and charitable; was a good companion, and a good man. He was successively bishop of Bristol, Exeter, and Winchester. He had as much personal intrepidity as his predecessor in the last of these sees †, and was, in all other respects, much his superior. The masterly dedication before Dr Atterbury's Sermons, is addressed to this prelate. The reader may see in it some traits of his Consec. Nov. 1.

† Bishop Mews.

his character without the exaggerations which are too often found in compositions of this kind; and which bring the sincerity of authors in question, before we have read the first page of their works, *Ob.* 19 July, 1721.

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, episcopus Cestriensis; *Soest p. J. Becket f. large h. sh. mezz.*

Confec. 17 Oct. 1686.

Thomas Cartwright, who had been a forward and confident preacher at the time of the Interregnum, and proceeded in exact conformity with the powers then in being, struck in with the royal party at the Restoration, and was no less forward upon all occasions to express his loyalty. He was made one of the king's chaplains; was successively a prebendary of St Paul's, and of Durham, and had a hard struggle with Dr Womack, for the bishopric of St David's. In the reign of James, he enlisted himself on the side of the prerogative *, and was made bishop of Chester for boldly asserting in one of his sermons, that the king's promises to his parliament were not binding. It is probable, that on such slavish terms he might have been made archbishop of Canterbury, if that prince had continued on the throne. He sat in the *ecclesiastical commission*, and was one of the judges sent by the king to intimidate the fellows of Magdalen College in

* Dr Welwood tells us †, that Charles II. was the first king of England "that ever aimed at any thing like a dispensing power." But it is certain that Sir Edward Coke allowed that there is a dispensing power in the crown. Perhaps he durst not have asserted the contrary in the reign of a prince so jealous of his prerogative as James I. was. But, be that as it may, the constitution was visibly changed on the side of liberty, since that period. See [illegible] reign of James II.

in Oxford, in the affair of Dr Parker, whom they had refused to elect their president, according to the royal mandate. Upon the Revolution he fled into France, where he officiated as minister to the protestant part of the king's household. Upon the death of Seth Ward, he became titular bishop of Salisbury. James, who looked upon him as neither protestant nor papist, had little or no esteem for him. He died of the flux in Ireland, whither he had followed the royal adventurer, the fifteenth of April, 1689. His "Speech spoken to "the Society of Magdalen College," and several of his sermons, are in print. He is misrepresented in Richardson's "Godwin," as having publicly professed the faith of the church of Rome. See the contrary, in "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 830.

IRISH PRELATES.

MICHAEL BOYLE, &c. Armachanus archiepiscopus, &c. *Loggan sc. h. sh.*

"MICHAEL BOYLE, archbishop of Armagh, pri-"mate, and metropolitan of all Ireland, lord high-"chancellor for twenty years, and several times "one of the lord-justices of the said kingdom. *Ob.* "1702, *Æt.* 93;" *Zoust p. R. Pucelle f. h. sh. mezz.*

MICHAEL BOYLE, &c. *oval; mezz. without the engraver's name.*

Michael Boyle was son of Richard Boyle, a cousin-german of the great earl of Cork *, and some time archbishop of Tuam. He received

* See his genealogy, in Birch's "Life of R. Boyle," paragraph 2d.

part of his education at Christ-Church in Oxford, whence he removed to Dublin, where he took the degree of doctor of divinity. In January, 1660, he was preferred to the bishopric of Cloyne, Cork, and Ross. In 1663, he was advanced to that of Dublin, and in 1678, was translated to Armagh. He was lord-almoner, and one of the privy-council, in this, and the preceding reign. He expended a large sum in repairing and adorning the archbishop's palace at Dublin, and gave two hundred pounds towards erecting the front gate of Trinity College, near that city. Murrough, his son, who was created viscount Blessington by Charles II. was one of the privy-council in this reign, and in the reigns of Anne, and George I.

Translat. from Dublin, 1678.

EZEKIEL HOPKINS, episcopus Derensis. *Before his Works, fol.*

EZEKIEL HOPKINS, &c. *R. White sc. Before his "Exposition of the Ten Commandments;" 4to.*

EZEKIEL HOPKINS, &c. *Sturt sc. 8vo. Before his Sermons.*

EZEKIEL HOPKINS, &c. *M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

Ezekiel Hopkins, who was son of an obscure clergyman in Devonshire, was some time a chorister of Magdalen College in Oxford, and usher of the adjoining school. He was, in the early part of his life, inclined to the Presbyterians, among whom he was extolled as an excellent preacher; a character which he well deserved, and in which he had very few equals. John, lord Roberts, happening to hear him preach, was so taken with his discourse, his person, and his manner, that he retained him as his chaplain, when he was sent in quality of lord-

Ezekiel Hopkins Episcopus
DERENSIS.

G. Kneller Eq. pinx. G. Van. der Gucht Sculp.

His Grace IOHN
Lord Arch Bishop of
CANTERBURY
Ætat. 64. Ano. 1694.

lord-lieutenant, into Ireland; and preferred him to the deanery of Raphoe. When that nobleman was recalled, he so strongly recommended Mr Hopkins to lord Berkeley, his successor, that he was soon preferred to the bishopric of Raphoe, whence he was translated to Derry. During the war under the earl of Tyrconnel, at the Revolution, he withdrew into England, and was chosen minister of St Mary Aldermanbury, in London; where he died on the nineteenth of June, 1690, and lies buried in that church. His "Sermons," his "Exposition of the Ten Commandments," and that on the "Lord's Prayer," were in good esteem. His works were printed together, in 1710, fol. He was father of Mr Charles Hopkins, several of whose poetical pieces are in Dryden's "Miscellanies." See more of him, in Prince's "Worthies of Devon."

DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH, &c.

JOHN TILLOTSON, dean of Canterbury †, who had distinguished himself by his polemical writings in the late reign, helped to carry on the war against popery in the present. The greatest divines that ever appeared in controversy were formed about this period. Such were Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Patrick, Sherlock, and Wake. These were more than sufficient for a whole army of Jesuits; but the king thought that a well-appointed army of soldiers, and a vigorous exertion of his

† There is a good picture of him, by Mrs Beale, among the portraits of the deans, at the Deanery House, at Canterbury, where there is a series of these dignitaries, from Dr Nicholas Wotton, the first dean, to the present time, Dr George Eglionby only excepted.

his prerogative, was a surer, and a more expeditious method of opposing the enemies of his religion. He, in a letter addressed to the archbishop of Canterbury, enjoined the clergy to preach a good life, and never to meddle with controversy in their sermons. At this time, popish books were publicly sold, and much holy trumpery were imported from Italy. See the reign of CHARLES II. Almost all the portraits of him belong to that of William III.

RICHARDUS MEGGOT, S. T. P. decanus Wintoniensis; *Kneller p. Loggan sc. large h. sh.*

RICHARDUS MEGGOT, &c. *Kneller p. White sc. large h. sh. Idem; White sc. 8vo.*

Richard Meggot, who received his education at Queen's College in Cambridge, was some time canon of Windsor, rector of St Olave's in Southwark, and vicar of Twickenham in Meddlesex. In 1679, he was preferred to the deanery of Winchester, in which he succeeded William Clark. He died Dec. 7, 1692, and was buried at Windsor. Ten of his sermons were published in 8vo. 1696. Several others are mentioned in Letsome's "Historical Register."

Installed, 9 Oct

SYMON PATRICK, decanus Petroburgensis†;* *R. White sc. Before his "Paraphrase on the book of Job." 1685; 8vo.*

Dr Patrick, who was a consummate master of the popish controversy, and had distinguished himself by his writings and his discreet zeal against

Installed, 1 Aug 1679.

* He was afterwards bishop of Chicester, whence he was translated to Ely.

against the church of Rome, was sent for by the king, who did his utmost to mollify him, and prevail with him to lay down his pen. But he told his majesty, with a resolution that never failed him when he thought his duty was concerned, "that "he could not give up a religion so well proved "as that of the protestants." He and Dr William Jane had afterwards a conference in the king's presence with Giffard a doctor of the Sorbonne, and Mr Tilden, who went by the name of Dr Godden. The subject of this dispute was, "The rule of faith, and the proper judge of con-"troversy." The popish doctors were pursued through all the intricacies of sophistry, and so closely pressed by their antagonists, that they were fairly put to silence. The king left them very abruptly, and was heard to say, that "he "never saw a bad cause so well, nor a good one "so ill maintained."

DR WILLIAM SHERLOCK, who was justly esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of the London clergy at this time, is supposed to have written more pieces against popery than any of his contemporaries. His adversary, Dr South, who afterwards engaged with him in a very warm dispute concerning the Trinity, was forced, in an indirect manner, to acknowledge his merit in the popish controversy, though he would allow it in nothing else *. He was a more vehement writer than Dr Patrick.

JOHN

* His words are, "This character I shall give of him, as a writer, that "there is hardly any one subject which he has wrote upon, (that of popery "only excepted), but he has wrote for and against it too." South's "Ani-"madversions," &c. p. 18.

JOHN HOUGH *, afterwards bishop of Worcester. His portrait belongs to several of the succeeding reigns.

I shall only observe here, that one Farmer, a man of little note, and less honesty, but a new convert to popery, was by the king proposed as president of Magdalen College in Oxford; and that the fellows of that society, in direct opposition to the *royal mandate*, which was never before heard of in any election, chose Mr Hough; who asserted his own right, and that of the university with a firmness and spirit conformable to that dignity of character which he sustained through the whole course of his life. He was removed by the ecclesiastical commissioners, 22 June, 1687, the day on which he was admitted to his doctor's degree, to make room for Dr Samuel Parker, bishop of Oxford.

GILBERTUS BURNET, S. T. P. *Æt.* 44, 1687; *R. White sc. h. sh.*

Gilbert Burnet, some time chaplain to Charles II. incurred the resentment of the court, in the latter end of that prince's reign, by the openness of his conduct in regard to popery. This resentment was much increased by a sermon preached at the Rolls chapel, 5 Nov. 1684, on Psalm xxii. 21, "Save me from the lion's "mouth; thou hast heard me from the horns "of the unicorns." The text was thought to be a bold allusion to the supporters of the royal arms, though the conceit, as he tells us, was never intended. The sermon was also thought to be in as bold a strain; and especially where he

* Pronounced Huff.

he mentioned the famous wish of James I. against any of his posterity that should endeavour to introduce the Roman-catholic religion. Upon the accession of James II. he very prudently left the kingdom, and travelled over Italy, Switzerland, and part of Germany. He returned to England with the prince of Orange, and had no inconsiderable share in the Revolution.

THOMAS BURNET, doctor of laws, the celebrated theorist, resolutely opposed an illegal attempt of James II. to impose one Andrew Popham, a papist, as a pensioner upon the Charterhouse, of which he was master. His portraits belong to the next reign *.

NONCONFORMISTS.

RICHARD BAXTER was tried by the lord chief-justice Jefferies for reflecting upon bishops, in his "Paraphrase on the New Testament;" for which he was fined five hundred marks, to lie in prison till the fine should be paid, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years. See the preceding reign.

CRESCENTIUS MATHERUS, *Æt.* 49, 1688; *Sturt sc.* 8vo. *The date on this print has been altered.*

There

* In a tract, written by Dr Thomas Comber, entitled "Frequent and fervent Prayer, according to Scripture and primitive Uſage, as it is now practiſed by the pious Members of the Church of England," 1687, the author at p. 21, informs us, that the prayers of the church were "better frequented "than ever; and that the diſſenters went to their places of worſhip with "diligence and zeal." This account of the ſtate of religion is confirmed by biſhop Atterbury, in one of his Sermons, vol. i. p. 260, &c.

23250

There are, at least, two more prints of him; one by White, another by Faber, both in 8vo.

Increase Mather, minister of the Old Church, and president of Harvard College, at Boston, in New England, was an Independent minister of considerable eminence. He was author of "Epis- "tola ad Joannem Leusdenum, de Successu Evan- "gelii apud Indos in Nova Anglia," 1688, 8vo. "Some important News about Conversion, deli- "vered in sundry Sermons," 1674, 8vo. A "His- "tory of the Wars of New England," 1676, 4to. "An Essay for the recording of illustrious Provi- "dences," 1684, 8vo. "The Wonders of free "Grace, or a compleat History of all the remark- "able Penitents executed at Tyburn, &c. for thir- "ty Years last Past," 1690, 8vo. The writings of this author and Cotton his son, relative to the New England Witches, made a great noise in the world, and are, to this day, matter of astonishment to those who read the history in detail with the various attestations of the facts *.

CLERGY.

* "The Wonders of the Invisible World," &c. written by Cotton Mather, contains an account of the trials of several witches executed in New England, together with many strange anecdotes concerning them. In this book, which is now before me, the author tells us, that the witches, according to their own confession, "form themselves much after the manner of *congregational* "*churches*, and they have a *baptism* and a *supper* and *officers* among them, abo- "minably resembling those of our Lord." "In all the witchcraft," saith he, "which now grievously vexes us, I know not whether any thing be more "unaccountable than the trick which the witches have to render themselves "and their tools invisible ‖." "One of our bewitched people was cruelly "assaulted by a spectre that, she said, ran at her with a spindle, though no "body else in the room could see either spectre or spindle. At last, in her "miseries, giving a snatch at the spectre, she pulled the spindle away, "and it was no sooner got into her hand, but the other people then pre- "sent

‖ "Wonders of the Invisible World," latter part, p. 44.

CLERGYMEN OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

There is a print, by Claude du Bosc, of BONAVENTURE GIFFARD; which was done in 1719, and in the 77th year of his age. Though it properly belongs to the reign of George the First, it may, as a memorial of a person of merit, be placed in the reign of James, as he, during that period, was consecrated bishop of Madaura, a city of Africa †, and was appointed, by royal mandate, president of Magdalen College, in Oxford, and accordingly took possession of his stall by proxy ‡. He was much esteemed by men of different religions, and especially by those who were most intimately acquainted with his character. It is certain, that he died at Hammersmith, in the reign of George the Second, aged about ninety. The dates of his age assigned by Dod and others, at the time of his death, differ considerably from the æra on his print, which is very probably right.

Father

" ſent beheld that it was indeed a real, proper, iron ſpindle, belonging they " knew to whom; which, when they locked up very ſafe, it was, nevertheleſs, " by dæmons unaccountably ſtole away to do further miſchief." He mentions a ſimilar inſtance of a woman who tore from the back of a ſpectre a piece of an inviſible ſheet, which immediately became viſible before a room full of ſpectators *. The ſame author ſaith, " Nineteen witches have been " executed at New England: one of them was a miniſter, and two miniſters " more are accuſed. There are a hundred witches more in priſon, which " broke priſon, and about two hundred more are accused: ſome men of great " eſtates in Boſton, have been accuſed for witchcraft. Thoſe hundred now " in priſon, accuſed for witches, were committed by fifty of themſelves, being " witches; ſome of Boſton, but moſt about Salem and the towns adjacent ‖."

† In partibus Infidelium.

‡ " Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 820.

* Page 45. ‖ Page 51.

FATHER PETRE, *with the devil tempting him to hang himself; Achitophel is represented hanging at a distance: a Dutch mezzotinto, small h. sh.*

There is a print of Hugh Peters, with a windmill, &c. over his head, inscribed "Father PETERS."

Edward Petre, a man of an easy and insinuating address, was at the head of the Jesuits who frequented the court in this reign. He was not destitute of parts; but his vanity and ambition, rather than his bigotry, were much an overpoise for his judgment, and helped greatly to precipitate the king's ruin, especially after he was sworn of the privy-council. This step was absolutely against the consent of the queen and the most judicious of the catholics. James, in a letter to the pope, made it his request, that his holiness would raise him to the episcopal dignity, or bestow on him a cardinal's hat ‡. He was at this time the king's confessor.

The Letters of Father Petre, La Chese (Chaise) and another Jesuit, concerning the affairs of England, appear to be apocryphal.

D. JOSEPHUS CARRERAS, Hispanus. *Pictura originalis in ædibus Johannis Roberts armigeri; Kneller p.* 1686; *Faber f.* 1735; *bald head; writing; mezz.*

The original is now at Houghton.

This person was secretary and chaplain to Catharine of Braganza, the queen-dowager. He sometimes amused himself with poetry, in which he made a considerable proficiency.

There

‡ See what is said of him by Dod, iii. p. 422, 423; and by Dalrymple, i. p. 151, 164, &c.

There were other noted clergymen of the same communion at this period, but I have seen no portraits of them; particularly father Fitzgerald, who was sent by James to convert the duke of Buckingham in his sickness. The duke published an *Account of the Conference* betwixt them, in which the doctrine of Transubstantiation is humourously ridiculed. I lately met with "The first Sermon "preached before their Majesties in English, at "Windsor, on the first Sunday of October, 1685, "by the Rev. Father Dom. P. E. Monk of the "holy Order of St Benedict, and of the English "Congregation; published by his Majesty's Com-"mand," 1686; 4to. The text is Matt. xxii. 37. There are at least four more such sermons, preached in English before the king and queen, by Philip Ellis. Dr Welbore Ellis, who died bishop of Meath, and was father to Welbore Ellis, esq. now living, was brother to this Philip Ellis. Justice Ellis of Westminster was another of the brothers. Philip Ellis is mentioned in "Athen. Oxon." ii. 362, 896 *.

FRANCIS COUPLET; *a whole length Kneller p. Faber f.* 1736, *mezz. Under the print is this inscription* †. "Hanc Francisci Couplet, Societ. Jesu ad Fidem Christianam inter Sinenses propagandam *missi*, Imaginem, Anno 1687, a Gothofredo Knel-"ler, Equite, pictam, *et ex ipso Archetypo, in Arce

* For a further account of the Ellis family, and among them, of this father Ellis, alias Jolly Phil, see the "Gentleman's Magazine," for 1769, p. 328. The account was communicated by the Rev. Mr Duncombe of Canterbury, whose father received it from justice Ellis.

†† This print may be placed here with the other catholics, or at the end of the reign, where that of count Dada may also be placed.

" Vindesoriana deposito, expressam, Richardo " Mead. M. D. S. R. S. publicum suæ erga Virum " clarissimum Observantia Testimonium, D. D. D. " Johannes Faber."

The original, at Windsor, was, by the painter himself, esteemed the best of all his works. Mr Walpole thinks, the portrait of Gibbons, the carver, at Houghton, a more capital performance.

Father Couplet, erroneously called " The converted Chinese," was a Jesuit who was sent as a missionary to China, where several of his fraternity had met with toleration, if not with encouragement. In the " Diary of Henry, Earl of Clarendon *," is the following article, dated the 10th of February, 1687-8.

" Le Pere Couplet supped with me: he is a " man of very good conversation. After supper, " we had tea, which he said was really as good as " any he had drank in China. The Chinese, who " came over with him, and Mr Fraser supped like- " wise with us." In the Bodleian library is " Tabula Chronologica Monarchiæ Sinicæ, " juxta Cyclos Annorum LX. ab Anno ante " Christum MMDCCCCLII. ad annum post Christ- " um MDCLXXXIII. Par. 1686." Also " Disser- " tatio Procemialis Confucii Scientiæ Sinensi præ- " fixa." Both these folios are ascribed to *Philip* Couplet. This is most probably the same person with the missionary, as the date appears to coincide with his return from China.

A MEN-

* P. 28.

A MENDICANT FRIAR.

FRATER MENDICANS; *M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. cord, rosary, &c. One of the Set of Cries.*

This plump Franciscan went begging about the streets in the reign of James. He was generally looked upon as a forerunner of his brethren of the cord. Some would perhaps think him more properly placed in the twelfth class, together with the other vagrants that infested the metropolis.

A LAY PREACHER.

JOHN BUNYAN; *Sadler p.* 1685; *Spilsbury f. h. sh. mezz.*

The painting, to which the engraver has done justice, and which appears to be an original, is now in the possession of Mr Field, a watchmaker at Bath. See the reign of CHARLES II.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR STEPHEN FOX, who never hurt his conscience by acquiring his fortune in the late reign, and scorned to increase it in the present by betraying the interests of his country, was, for voting contrary to the king's inclination in the house of commons, forbid his majesty's presence, and dismissed from his place of paymaster to the army, which

was valued at 10,000 *l*, per annum *. His portrait was painted in the reign of William III.

CLASS VI.

MEN OF THE ROBE.

GEORGE, LORD JEFFERIES, &c. lord high-chancellor, 1686; *Cooper; large 4to. mezz.*

GEORGE lord JEFFERIES, &c. *inscribed*, "*The lord-chancellor;*" *J. Smith exc. large 4to. mezz.*

The lord-chancellor taken in disguise at Wapping. *He is surrounded by the mob; h. sh.*

There is a portrait of him in the possession of the earl of Winchelsea.

P. 170. 4to. edit. Sir John Reresby informs us, that he cut off his eye-brows to prevent his being known.

Law never wore so terrible an aspect, as when the pert †, the insolent, and cruel Jefferies sat upon the bench; who was, without exception, the worst judge that ever this, or perhaps any other nation was cursed with ‡. In the

* Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 127.

† "Than sharp L'Estrange a more admir'd prater,
"Wittier on bench, than he in *Observator*."

STATE POEMS.

‡ However bloody an instrument he was of arbitrary power; yet that he was no friend to popery will appear from he following anecdote, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Gosling, of Canterbury, which I give the reader in that gentleman's own words:

"One day, while he was chancellor, he invited my father home with him "from the king's chapel, and inquired whether there were not a building at "Canterbury called the Ser[illegible] [illegible]se, and what use was made of it. My "father said it was the old [illegible] [illegible]ouse, where the dean, or his representatives, might convene the choir once a fortnight, and hear the chanter's "account how well the duty had been attended in that time. "This," said he, "will not do;" and explained himself by "saying,

the western assizes, after the defeat of Monmouth, juries were overborne, judgment was given with precipitation; even the common legal forms were neglected, and the laws themselves openly trampled upon, by a murderer in the robes of a lord-chief justice*. He returned triumphantly to London, and was received with open arms by the king †, who soon after placed him at the head of the highest tribunal in the kingdom ‡. He was taken in disguise at Wapping, 12 Dec. 1688. It was with difficulty

" saying that the presbyterians had then a petition before the king and coun-
" cil, asking it, *as a thing of no use*, for their meeting-house. On this, my fa-
" ther told him, that if it were made a chapel for the early prayers, and the
" choir reserved purely for cathedral service, this would be a great conveni-
" ence, and the Sermon-House would be in daily use. This will do, said the
" chancellor. Pray, let the dean and chapter know as soon as possible, that
" I advise them to put it to this use without delay;" adding, " if the
" Presbyterians do not get a grant of it, others, perhaps, will, whom you may
" like still worse. His advice was taken, and it has been the morning-prayer
" chapel ever since."

* I have seen an old woman, who kept a little alehouse in the West, kindle into rage, and melt into pity, upon relating the cruelties of Jefferies, and the catastrophe of Monmouth. I concluded that she caught both these passions from her mother, who, she told me, " was an eye-witness of the shocking barbarities of those lamentable times." It is remarkable that the late countess of Pomfret met with very rude insults from the populace on the western road only because she was grand-daughter of the inhuman Jefferies.

† King James called the western circuit *Jefferies's Campaign*.

‡ His behaviour, both in private and public, was very inconsistent with the character of a lord chancellor. Sir John Reresby informs us, that he once dined with him, when the lord-mayor of London and several other gentlemen were his guests; and having drank deeply at dinner, he gave a loose to that inclination to frolic which was natural to him. He called for Mountfort his domestic, who was an excellent mimic; and he in a sham cause, *took off*, as the modern phrase is, all the great lawyers of the age, in the most ridiculous manner. The same author adds, that he had like to have died of a fit of the stone, which he brought upon himself by a furious debauch of wine at Mr Alderman Duncomb's; where he, the lord treasurer, and others, drank themselves to such a pitch of frenzy, " that among friends it was whispered that they had stripped " into their shirts; and that, had not an accident prevented them, they had got

difficulty that the mob were restrained from tearing him to pieces. He died soon after in the Tower. His seat well known by the name of Bulstrode, was purchased by William, earl of Portland in the reign of Anne.

Sir GEORGE JEFFERIES, lord chief-justice of the king's bench, 1684; *R. White sc. large h. sh.*

He was made lord chief-justice of the king's bench, in September 1683, and lord-chancellor, on the 28th of that month, 1685. The next year he was appointed one of the ecclesiastical commission.

Sir ROBERT WRIGHT, lord chief-justice of England, who tried the seven bishops, in 1688: *J. Riley p. R. White sc. large h. sh.*

Sir Robert Wright, who descended from a good family at Thetford, in Suffolk, was handsome in his person, of a voluble tongue, and plausible behaviour; but voluptuous, extravagant, and abandoned. Though he had much practice he was but superficial in the knowledge of his profession. He mortgaged his estate for 1500l. to Mr North, afterwards lord-keeper, and again to Sir Walter Plummer, for 500l. before he had paid off the former mortgage; and made no scruple to swear, that the same estate was clear from all incumbrances. He was made a judge by the interest of Jefferies; though the lord-keeper had before told the

" up on a ſign poſt to drink the king's health; which was the ſubject of " much deriſion, to ſay no worſe." Reresby's " Memoirs," 4to. p. 130, 131.

G. Kneller pinxit.

The R.t Hon.ble Sr. George Jeffreys Kn.t & Bar.t

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND

And one of his Majesty's most Hon.ble Priny. Council Anno Dñi. 1684.

Published as the Act directs August 1st 1794 by Wm. Richardson Castle Street Leicester Square

the king, that he was the most unfit person in the kingdom to act in that character *. As he was the creature, so he was the tool of Jefferies. He had his share of the western massacre, in the visitation in Magdalen College, in the ecclesiastical commission, and other arbitrary and tyrannical proceedings. He died miserably in Newgate, in the beginning of the reign of William; having been confined "for endeavouring to subvert the government."

SIR THOMAS JONES, lord chief-justice, &c. *R. White sc.* 1685. See the reign of Charles II.

It appears from Salmon's "Chronological "Historian," that Sir Thomas Jones was appointed lord chief-justice of the common-pleas, upon the accession of James. But there is a print of Sir Henry Bedingfield, knt. in which he is styled "lord chief-justice of the common-pleas," though it is of the same date with that of Sir Thomas Jones. It was engraved by Robert White.

The bishops counsel. *Sir Francis Pemberton, knt. lord chief-justice of England anno* 1681; *Creswell Levinz, justice of the common-pleas*, 1684; *Sir Robert Sawyer, attorney general*, 1687; *Henry Pollexfen, esq. counsellor at law*; *Sir George Treby, recorder of London*, 1683; *the honourable Heneage Finch, esq. solicitor-general* 1686; *John Somers, esq. counsellor at law. Sold by S. Baker; large h. sh.*

SIR FRANCIS PEMBERTON.

See some account of him in the reign of Charles II.

* See North's "Life of the Lord Keeper Guilford," p. 247, 248.

CRESWELL LEVINZ.

The portrait of Sir Creswell Levinz belongs to the reign of William III.

SIR ROBERT SAWYER.

Sir Robert Sawyer, one of the ablest of his contemporaries in his profession, formed himself after the lord chief-baron Hale *, under whom he practised, and of whom he was a just admirer. He, like that excellent person, was a man of general learning, and of an integrity that nothing could corrupt. His reputation in the court of exchequer, the business of which he perfectly understood, was superior to that of any other counsel. He was attorney-general from the year 1681, to 1687; during which period, he approved himself in some very delicate points, and upon many important occasions, a most judicious and expert lawyer, and a no less useful man. He was continued in his office by James, but was soon set aside by that prince, who presently perceived that he could not be prevailed with to mould the laws to such purposes as were never intended by the legislature. He has been justly censured for his harsh treatment of lord Russel on his trial. Pemberton, on the contrary, treated him with a gentleness and candour that did him much honour. He died at Highcleer, in Hampshire, 1692. His only daughter married the earl of Pembroke. She died 17 Nov. 1706.

HENRY

* See North's "Life of the Lord-Keeper Guilford," p. 287.

HENRY POLLEXFEN.

His portrait belongs to the next reign, when he was lord chief-justice of the common-pleas.

SIR GEORGE TREBY

Was lord chief-justice of the same court, in the latter end of the reign of William, in which his portrait should be placed.

The HON. HENEAGE FINCH.

Heneage Finch, who was younger brother to Daniel, earl of Nottingham, was made solicitor-general, the thirteenth of January, 1678; from which office he was removed by king James, in April, 1686; and "one Powys was appointed in "his stead, who was ready and willing to do what "the other refused*." He was, in this reign, member of parliament for Guilford, in Surrey. On the twenty-sixth of October, 1714, soon after the accession of George I. he was created earl of Ailesford. *Ob.* 22 July, 1719.

JOHN SOMERS, Esq.

It should be observed, that all the lawyers who pleaded as counsel for the bishops, were men of uncommon eminence in their profession. Mr Somers, in particular, displayed an eloquence on that occasion, worthy of Athens or Rome, when they produced their most finished orators; and an honest zeal for liberty, no less worthy of those republics, when they produced their most distinguished patriots. See the next reign.

The

* Rereesby's "Memoirs," p. 133.

The judges, Powell and Holloway, opposed the dispensing power, in the trial of the bishops, with a spirit worthy of the cause in which they were concerned. They had the honour of being dismissed from their employments, the next day after those venerable confessors were acquitted.

THOMAS STREET, miles, justiciarius communis banci, *Ætat.* 63; *R. White ad vivum del. et sc.* 1688; *large h. sh.*

Sir Thomas Street was the only one of the twelve judges who gave his opinion against the king's dispensing power. The singularity of his being

——faithful found
Among the faithless *——

is recorded on his tomb †. To say any more of his integrity in his public character ‡ would be superfluous; to say any thing greater is impossible. He continued in his employment during the short reign of James.

SIR JOHN HOSKINS; *a bust in a nich; R. White sc. 4to.*

Sir John Hoskins was grandson of judge Hoskins, a noted poet and critic in the reign of James I. He was well known as a *master in chancery*; was perfectly skilled in the knowledge and practice of that court, and deservedly esteemed for his invincible integrity in the discharge of his office. But he was much better known to the world as a philosopher, than a lawyer; and especially in the latter part of his life,

* Milton.
† In the cloisters of the cathedral church of Worcester.
‡ He was made a justice of the commons pleas, 29 Oct. 1684.

R. White delin. 1688.

THOMAS STREET MILES } Ætatis 63.
Justicianus Comunis Banci . }

Pub.d Feb.y 20.th 1794 by W. Richardson, Castle S.t Leicester Square.

Harding Sc

SIR JOHN HOSKINS

Published Sept. 1806 by Edw. Harding 98 Pall Mall.

life, when he devoted the greatest part of his time to experiments. He was much admired for his general knowledge, and his ease and openness in the communication of it. There was nothing at all promising in his appearance: he was hard-favoured, affected plainness in his garb, walked the street with a cudgel in his hand, and an old hat over his eyes. He was often observed to be in a reverie: but when his spirits were elevated over a bottle, he was remarkable for his presence of mind, and quickness of apprehension, and became the agreeable and instructive companion. He was some time president of the Royal Society *.

An anonymous head of a lawyer, *Æt.* 55, 1685. *At the bottom of the oval,* "*Viderit utilitas;*" *R. White delin. et sc.*

The portrait is prefixed to the following book, "Religio Jurisprudentis; or the Lawyer's Advice to his Son; in Counsels, Essays, and other Miscellanies; 1685;" 8vo.

A SCOTCH ADVOCATE.

GEORGIUS MACKENZIUS, a valle Rosarum, causarum patronus; *Kneller p. White sc.* 1686; *h. sh.* See the reign of Charles II.

CLASS VII.

MEN OF THE SWORD.

LEWIS DURAS, earl of Feversham. See an account of him in the Class of Peers.

CHRIS-

* Elected, 1682. He presided only one year.

CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle, who made no figure as a soldier, was made captain of the life-guard, upon the disgrace of the duke of Monmouth. When that rash and unfortunate adventurer appeared in arms in the West, he raised the militia of Devonshire and Cornwall, at the head of which he marched to Axminster: but when Monmouth approached, he withdrew. It is probable that he never acted afterwards in a military character.

The Portsmouth Captains. *The Hon. col. John Beaumout; the Hon. capt. Thomas Paston; capt. Simon Pack; capt. Thomas Orme; capt. John Port; capt. William Cooke; R. White sc. In six ovals, joined by as many hands, expressive of their union; large h. sh. very scarce.*

The king, when he had resolved to introduce popery, thought it expedient to be in a military posture; and that the army should be augmented with men of that religion. Great numbers of soldiers were accordingly brought over from Ireland. On the 10th of Sept. 1688, lieutenant col. Beaumont, capt. Paston, and four other captains of the duke of Berwick's regiment, were cashiered, by a counsel of war held at Windsor, for refusing to admit Irishmen into their companies. They soon after retired to Portsmouth, where they unanimously declared for the prince of Orange.

JOHANNES CUTS, armiger, de Childerley, &c. *W. Wissing p. R. Williams f. in armour; mezz. h. sh. scarce.*

This gallant person, who is well known by his title of lord Cutts, signalized himself in a
1686. very extraordinary manner at the taking of Buda, by the imperialists. That important place

IOHN LORD CUTTS,

[illegible] 1708 by S. Harding, 127 Pall Mall & P. Brown Crown S. Sc'n.

place had been for near a century and a half, in the hands of the Turks. Mr Addison, in a Latin poem, worthy of the Augustan age *, plainly hints at Mr Cutts's distinguished bravery at the siege.

" Hic, ubi saxa jacent disperso infecta cerebo,
" Atque interruptis hiscunt divortia muris,
" Vexillum intrepidus fixit, *cui tempora dudum*
" *Budenses palmæ, peregrinaque laurus obumbrat.*"
Musæ Anglican. vol. II. p. 2.

He returned to England with the prince of Orange, at the Revolution.

A SCOTCH GENERAL.

JOHN, viscount Dundee, stands high on the list of soldiers. See an account of him among the peers.

CLASS VIII.

SONS OF PEERS WITHOUT TITLES, KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

WILLIAM CECIL, esq. *Wissing p. J. Smith f.* (1686) *whole length*; *mezz.*

I take this gentleman to be brother to lord Burleigh, mentioned in the third Class. Wissing died at Burleigh house, in the reign of James II. soon after he had painted this, and several other portraits of the family.

MR CHARLES TOWNSHEND (a child); *a parrot on his left-hand: Kneller p. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.*

He

* It was occasioned by the peace of Ryswick, 1697.

He was afterwards lord Townshend, and was secretary of state, in the reign of George I. There is another print of him after a painting of Kneller, which belongs to that reign.

SIR CHARLES COTTERELL, knight, master of the ceremonies to three kings, from 1641, to 1687; *Ætat. 72; Riley p. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

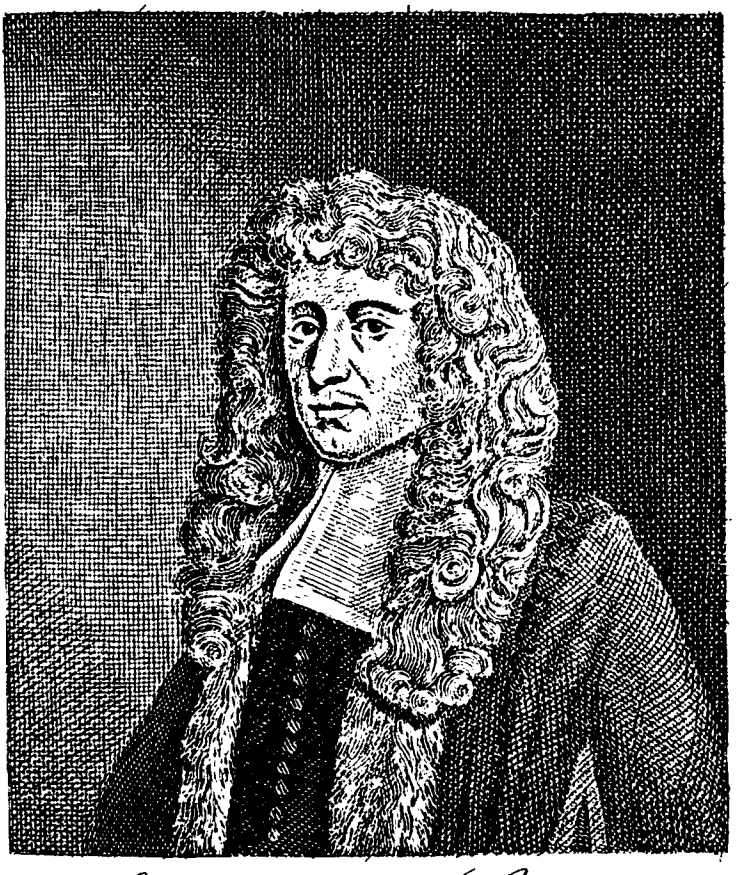
His portrait by Dobson, together with the portrait of the painter himself, and that of Sir Balthazar Gerbier, is at Northumberland house.

Sir Charles Cotterel was son of Sir Clement Cotterel, of Wylsford, in Lincolnshire, groom-porter to James the first. He was, in the time of the Interregnum, steward to the queen of Bohemia; and in 1670, when he was created doctor of laws in the university of Oxford, it appears that he was master of the Requests to Charles II. He possessed, in an extraordinary degree, the various accomplishments of a gentleman; and particularly excelled in the knowledge of modern languages. During the exile of his royal master, he translated from the French "Cassandra, the famed Romance," which has been several times printed †. He had a principal hand in translating D'Avila's "History of the Civil Wars of France," from the Italian, and several pieces of less note from the Spanish. In 1686, he resigned his place of master of the ceremonies, and was succeeded by his

* This romance, and that of "Clelia," which was written by monſieur, or as ſome will have it, by madame de Scudery, were formerly much read and admired. The latter ſold, for a conſiderable time, at a high price. They are medleys of hiſtory and fable; and are as much beyond ordinary life and manners, as the Patagonians are beyond the ſize of ordinary men.

CHARLES LORD VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND

Published 25 October 1800 by S Harding 127 Pall Mall



Alderman Cornish

Executed Oct.r 23.d 1685

Publish'd March 26 1810 by Wm Richardson Jun.r York House Strand

his son Charles Lodowick Cotterel esq *. He is celebrated by Mrs Catharine Philips, under the name of Poliarchus. See more of him in "Athen. "Oxon."

SIR JAMES WORSLEY, &c. *the painter's name torn off. Robinson f. h. sh. mezz.*

Sir James Worsley, of Pilewell in Hampshire, was third and youngest son of Sir Henry Worsley, of Appledorecombe, in the same county. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Nicholas Stewart, of Hartley Mauduit, Hants, bart. by whom he left issue James of Pilewell, and Charles, who was bred to the law.—There is a mezzotinto print of Thomas Worsley, esq. by Becket, after a painting of Kneller. This gentleman was probably of Hovingham, in Yorkshire, and ancestor to the present surveyor-general of the board of works.

THOMAS COULSON, esq. *ob.* 20 *Junii*, 1713; *Æt.* 68; *Kneller p.* 1688; *Smith f.* 1714; *h. sh.*

* * * * * * *

ALDERMAN CORNISH; *in a large half sheet, with seven others. Savage sc. Executed Oct.* 23 †, 1685.

Henry Cornish, who in the year 1680, was sheriff of London together with Slingsby Bethel, and had then been very active in the discovery of the popish plot, was sacrificed to the king's resentment soon after the death of Monmouth. He was apprehended while he peaceably pursued the business

* The immediate predeceſſor of Sir Charles Cotterel was Sir John Finet.
† Rapin, by miſtake, ſays the twenty-firſt.

siness of his profession; and was, to his great astonishment, accused of conspiring against Charles II. together with lord Russel, of whose party he undoubtedly was. He had scarce time to recover from his surprize, before he was brought to his trial, where he convinced every unprejudiced person of his innocence. The prosecution, was carried on with such precipitation, that he was tried, condemned, and executed within a week. He behaved to his death with a decent fortitude, and persisted in denying the crime of which he stood convicted. The perjury of Goodenough and Rumsey, the witnesses against him, appeared so flagrant after his death, that, in 1688, they were committed to prison by order of parliament *, and his estate was restored to his relations †.

BENJAMIN HEWLING, *without his name; oval frame, laced band; small 4to.*

I am informed that the print is very like him.

Benjamin Hewling, son of an eminent Turky merchant in London, was a man of a good education, graceful person, untainted morals, and unaffected piety; and therefore of great popularity among his political brethren, the staunch whigs in the city. He had the command of a troop of horse in the duke of Monmouth's army, and behaved in several skirmishes with more courage and conduct than is usually seen in raw soldiers. He was sent with a detachment

* Theſe fellows, who were witneſſes by profeſſion, had been retained before in the buſineſs of the Rye-Houſe Plot.

† Mr Hume ſays that Corniſh was an independent. This is fully contradicted in the account of his trial. See the "State Trials," or the "Biographia," p. 1108, note (C).

ment of his own troop, and two more, to fetch cannon from Minehead in Somersetshire, a little before the battle of Sedgemore. As the best of Monmouth's men were in this detachment, the loss of the battle was supposed to be owing to their absence. He was executed for rebellion at Taunton, the 30th of Sept. 1685, in the twenty-second year of his age. He declared a little before his execution, that he was not ashamed of the cause in which he was to suffer, and died with all the alacrity of a martyr. His brother William, a man of a similar character, was executed about the same time.

What has been related by several writers, of the ill treatment of the sisters of these gentlemen, particularly of Hannah Hewling *, is contradicted by Mr Hewling Luson, in the third volume of the "Letters by John Hughes, esq. and other eminent persons deceased," published by Mr Duncombe †. Mr Luson's account of the Cromwell family, in this volume, should be compared with that written by Dr Gibbon's, and subjoined to his Sermon on the death of William Cromwell, esq. July 9. 1772.

* Major Richard Cromwell, ſon of Henry, and grandſon of Oliver, married Hannah, ſiſter of Benjamin and William Hewling. *William Kyffin*, father of Mrs Hewling, their mother, was a merchant of eminence. This perſon who was thought to have conſiderable influence in London, was therefore ſent, for to court by king James, who told him, that "he had put down his name "as an alderman in his new charter. "Sir," replied Kyffin, "I am a very "old man; I have withdrawn myſelf from all kind of "buſineſs for ſome years "paſt, and am incapable of doing any ſervice in ſuch an affair, to your majeſ-"ty or the city.—Beſides, ſir," (the old man went on, fixing his eyes ſtedfaſtly upon the king, while the tears ran down his cheeks) "the death of my "grandſons gave a wound to my heart which is ſtill bleeding, and never will "cloſe but in the grave." Hughes's "Letters," iii. p. 214, 215.

† P. 211.

Mr WILL. RICHARDS, *in his own hair; collar open; Kneller p. Smith f.* (1688) *; 4to. mezz.*

The original picture is in the collection of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A person of the name of Richards, who had been governor of Wexford in Cromwell's time, was placed at the head of a regiment by king James, when the prince of Orange invaded the kingdom. This person is mentioned in Ludlow's "Memoirs," p. 300, 302, folio *. Quære if the same. It is possible that the portrait was done only because he was a fine figure of an old man. He appears to be about sixty years of age.

GENTLEMEN in inferior CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

SAM. PEPYS †, Car. et Jac. Ang. regib. a secretis admiralliæ; *G. Kneller p. R. White sc. 8vo.*

SAMUEL PEPYS, &c. *Kneller p. R. White sc. Motto over his head, viz. "Mens cujusque, is est quisque ‡." The former of these portraits represents him in the manner of a painting, in a carved oval frame; the latter as a print upon a piece of paper: this is not common. They are both well executed.*

Samuel Pepys, secretary to the admiralty in this and the former reign, was descended from the ancient family of that name, seated at Impington near Cottenham in Cambridgeshire. He was, in

* He is also mentioned in Swift's "Presbyterian's Plea of Merit."
† Commonly pronounced Pepes.
‡ Cicero.

in the early part of his life, introduced into the service of the state by his kinsman the famous earl of Sandwich. It is well known that the naval history of Charles II. is the most shining part of the annals of his reign; and that the business of the navy was conducted with the utmost regularity and prudence, under Charles and James, by this worthy and judicious person. He first reduced the affairs of the admiralty to order and method; and that method was so just, as to have been a standing model to his successors in his important office. His "Memoirs" relating to the navy is a well written piece; and his copious collection of manuscripts, now remaining, with the rest of his library, at Magdalen College in Cambridge, is an invaluable treasure of naval knowledge. He was far from being a mere man of business; his conversation and address had been greatly refined by travel. He thoroughly understood and practised music; was a judge of painting, sculpture, and architecture; and had more than a superficial knowledge in history and philosophy. His fame among the virtuosi was such, that he was thought a very proper person to be placed at the head of the Royal Society, of which he was some time president *. His prints have been already mentioned. His collection of English ballads, in five large folio volumes, begun by Mr Selden, and carried down to the year 1700, is one of his singular curiosities †; as is also the pedigree of Edward IV. from Adam. That of Charles V. has been also deduced from Adam

* He was elected president Dec. 1, 1684, and presided two years.

† "The Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," published by Dr Thomas Percy, in three volumes 12mo. 1765, are for the most part taken from this collection. Several of these ballads illustrate Shakespeare, and other celebrated authors.

by a Spanish genealogist †. It would be very amusing to compare the works of these capital triflers. *Ob.* 26 *May*, 1703. See more of him in Evelyn's "Numismata," p. 291.

JAMES BONNEL, esq. *Before his "Life," by William Hamilton*; 8*vo.*

JAMES BONNEL, esq. *R. White sc.* 4*to.*

James Bonnel was *accomptant-general of the revenue* in Ireland, in the reign of Charles II. James II. and William III. He was a man of uncommon knowledge, of amiable manners, and a just pattern of private and public virtue. He was charitable without ostentation, religious without bigotry; and so acquitted himself in the several duties and relations of life, as not only to avoid evil, but even the appearance of it; not only to escape censure, but to gain and deserve praise and honour. Such a character may perhaps be overlooked by some, because there is nothing *remarkably striking* in it. But the man who is *uniformly good*, and that to such a degree as Mr Bonnel was, ought to stand high in our opinion, and to be esteemed what he certainly was, *a great man. Ob.* 28 *April*, 1699. See his life in the "Biographia."

CLASS IX.

MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING, &c.

PHYSICIANS.

FRANCIS BERNARD, M. D. *in an oval laurel foliage; h. sh. The plate which was never finished,*

* It was alledged, in honour of this pedigree, that Adam was a king as well as Charles V. and that his reign commenced at the birth of his eldeſt ſon.

finished, and has neither the name of printer or engraver, is supposed to have been done by Robert White. I should rather think Vandrebanc.

Dr Francis Bernard, who was physician to king James, was a man of learning, and well versed in literary history. He had the best private collection of scarce and curious books that had been seen in England, and was a good judge of their value. He died on the 9th of February, 1697, in the 70th year of his age. The catalogue of his books, which were sold by auction, is dated 1698. The amount of this auction, clear of all expences of sale *, was upwards of sixteen hundred pounds, a large sum at that time, when the passion for rare books was much more moderate than it is at present. If all Dr Mead's books were now to be resold, they would fetch an incomparably greater sum than they did soon after his death. Mr Charles Bernard, brother to Francis and surgeon to the princess Anne, daughter of king James, had also a curious library, which was sold by auction, in 1711. The "Spaccio della Bestia triomfante," by Jordano Bruno, an Italian atheist, which is said, in Numb. 389 of the "Spectator," to have sold for thirty pounds, was in this sale. The late Mr James West is erroneously said to have possessed the individual copy. An English edition of it was printed in 1713 †.

* Theſe expences were about four ſhillings in the pound.

† See Ames's "Typographical Antiquities," p. 356. We are there aſſured that the book was ſold, at Mr Charles Bernard's ſale, to Walter Clavel, eſq. for 28 l. It alſo appears in the ſame page, that Mr Weſt had not the copy which was ſold at Mr Bernard's auction. Ames, at p. 352, informs us, upon the authority of Mr Thomas Baker, that Jordano Bruno's book was printed in England, by Thomas Vautrollier, in the year 1584.

SIR WILLIAM PETTY, knt. F. R. S. *ob.* 16 *Dec.* 1687, *Ætat.* 63; *J. Closterman p. Smith f.* (1696); *h. sh. mezz.*

This head may be placed in the preceding class. The original was very probably painted by Closterman in this reign. See the reign of Charles II.

EMPIRICS.

DANIEL KENRICUS, medicus; *Æt.* 32; 1685; *R. White sc. small 4to.*

The Plate is in the possession of John Ives, junior, esq. of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

Dr Kenrick practised as a physician at Worcester. He seems to have been no graduate, nor very able in his profession; but was esteemed a man of wit, and a jolly companion. These lines, "Upon a Giant angling," printed in the fifth volume of Dryden's "Miscellany," are said to have been written by him:

His angle-rod made of a sturdy oak,
His line a cable that in storms ne'er broke,
His hook he baited with a dragon's tail,
And sat upon a rock and bob'd for whale *.

The Effigies of GEORGE JONES, to whom God hath given the Gift of Healing; *Drapentier f. 4to.*

I have

* From the information of Dr John Wall.—Kenrick, like many others, seems to have fathered some lines which he never wrote, and probably borrowed wit as freely as he did receipts. He appears to have adopted the two last verses, which are thus printed, in a poem called "The Mock Romans," published with several others, at London, in 1653:

His hook was baited with a dragon's tail,
And then on rock he stood to bob for whale.

I have heard different accounts of Jones, which I know not how to reconcile, and therefore shall not attempt it. It is certain, that his head is prefixed to a long account of his "Friendly Pills," which, as he tells us, are "the true Tincture of "the Sun," and make patients of all complexions laugh at the time of taking them, and cure all curable distempers.

GULIELMUS SALMON, medicinæ professor. *Before the fifth edition of his "Polygraphice,"* 1685; *8vo.* See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES CASE, M. D. *natus Limæ in com. Dorsest.*

JOHANNES CASE, M. D. *in a sexangular frame.*

John Case, a native of Lime Regis in Dorsetshire, was many years a noted practitioner in physic and astrology. He was looked upon as the successor of the famous Lilly, whose magical utensils he possessed. These he would sometimes expose in derision to his intimate friends; and particularly "the dark chamber and pictures, "whereby Lilly used to impose, upon people, un-"der the pretence of shewing them persons who "were absent *." The doctor is said to have got more by this distich than Dryden did by all his works:

"Within this place
"Lives Doctor Case."

He was doubtless very well paid for composing that which he affixed to his pill-boxes:

 "Here's

* "Biographia," p. 2968.

" Here's fourteen pills for thirteen pence,
" Enough in any man's own con-sci-ence."

I think he was living in the reign of Anne. He was author of " The Angelical Guide, shewing " Men and Women their Lot and Chance in this " elementary Life," in four books, 1697, 8vo. *.

POETS,

* This is one of the moſt profound aſtrological pieces that the world ever ſaw. The diagrams would probably have puzzled Euclid, though he had ſtudied aſtrology. I have ſeen the doctor's head paſted into a port-folio, amidſt theſe ſtrange diagrams, with the following motto:

" Thron'd in the centre of his dark deſigns."

Immediately after the unintelligible hieroglyphic, inſcribed " Adam in Paraciſe §," is this paſſage, which I have ſelected as a ſpecimen of the work:

Thus Adam was created in that pleaſant place *Paradiſe*, about the year before " Chriſt 4002, viz. on April 24, at twelve o'clock, or midnight. Now this " place *Paradiſe* is in Meſopotamia, where the pole is elevated 34 deg. 30. " min. and the ſun riſeth four hours ſooner than under the elevation of the " pole at London. Now, our curious reader may be inquiſitive concerning " this matter. If you will not credit *theſe reaſons* laid down, pray read Joſephus; " there you will ſee ſomething of this matter, viz. of the *firſt* primum mobile, " or *moving poſture* of the world, and place of Paradiſe, and elevation of its pole. " Many controverſies have been about the time and ſeaſon of the year, there- " fore I ſhall not trouble my reader any further with them. Let the ſcripture " be our guide in this matter: *Let there be*, (ſaith the word) *and there was:* " and alſo the fifth day's work of the creation when the graſhoppers were, and " the trees ſprang out; this may give us to underſtand that the time of the " creation muſt have its beginning in the ſpring. Now for the place or " centre of the earth, from whence we may obſerve the poles as afore men- " tioned in Meſopotamia, where God placed Adam: ſo the ſpring is two " months ſooner there than here with us, under the elevation of the pole at " London ‖."

This paſſage is ſo unconnected with any thing elſe, except we ſuppoſe ſome abſtruſe meaning in the hieroglyphic, that it muſt be preſumed to be ſelf-evident, or elſe the author muſt have acted like James Moore ‡, as is intimated in the following dialogue between that author and his reader:

R. What

§ The " philoſophical figure, deduced by an angelical hand aſtrologically, ſeems to be equally unintelligible. See this figure at p. 254.

‖ P. 47. 48.

‡ Author of " The Rival Modes."

Natus A.D. 1633
John Dryden Esq
Denatus A.D. 1700

POETS, HISTORIANS, &c.

DRYDEN, who had panegyric for all characters, and religion for all changes of the times, turned Roman Catholic upon the accession of James. He displayed all the zeal of a new convert in his "Hind "and Panther," in which he paid extravagant compliments to the church of Rome, and spoke altogether as contemptuously of the church of which he lately professed himself a member. It was remembered at this time, that he, but few years before, wrote the tragi-comedy of the "Spanish Friar." See the preceding reign.

An anonymous portrait, to the knees, of a man crowned with laurel, writing at a table. On his forehead is a maggot. Underneath are these verses:

In's own defence the author writes;
Because, when this foul maggot bites,
He

R. What makes you write and trifle ſo?
M. Becauſe I've nothing elſe to do.
R. But there's no meaning to be ſeen.
M. Why that's the very thing I mean.

It is certain that his book ſuited ſome men of an heteroclite genius, who fancied that they diſcovered ſtrange myſteries in many parts of it. The following authentic anecdote of Caſe was communicated to me by the Rev. Mr Goſling, in theſe terms:

"Dr Maundy, formerly of Canterbury, told me, that, in his travels abroad, "ſome eminent phyſician, who had been in England, gave him a token to "ſpend at his return with Dr Radcliffe and Dr Caſe. They fixed on an even-"ing and were very merry, when Dr Radcliffe thus began a health; "Here, brother Caſe, to all the fools your patients" "I thank you good "brother," replied Caſe, "let me have all the fools, and you are heartily welcome to the reſt of the practice†."

† It is obſervable, that, in Mr Pope's account of the phrenſy of John Dennis, Dr Caſe is ſent for to attend him. It ſhould alſo be obſerved, that, as his name was latinized to *Caſeus*, it was, upon no ſlight ground, ſuppoſed by ſome foreigners to have been *Cheeſe*.

He ne'er can rest in quiet;
Which makes him make so sad a face,
He'd beg your worship, or your grace,
Unsight, unseen, to buy it.

This print represents SAMUEL WESLEY, who was, in early life, *possessed* with the spirit of poetry, as he, in 1685, published in 8vo. a collection of his juvenile compositions, entitled "Maggots, or Poems on several Subjects never before handled." He afterwards entered into holy orders, and was rector of South Ormesby, in Lincolnshire, when he published "The Life of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ," an heroic poem, 1693, fol. with various cuts, said to have been engraved by Faithorne. He, in 1695, published Elegies on the death of queen Mary and archbishop Tillotson *. It is to be regretted that his vein of poetry was not exhausted when he published his Maggots," as he incurred the censure of Garth in his "Dispensary," who severely lashes him in these lines:

Had Wesley never aim'd in verse to please,
We had not rank'd him with our Ogilbys.
Still censures will on dull pretenders fall;
A Codrus should expect a Juvenal.

He, however, made ample amends for his bad poetry, by his good life, and his Dissertations upon the book of Job in Latin, which were published after his decease. He was father of John Wesley, well known to the world by his preaching and writings.

SIR PAUL RYCAUT, many years consul at Smyrna, and his late majesty's resident at Hamburgh,

* See "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 963.

Drawn by Roettiers. Engrav'd by G. Cooke.

London. Publish'd by Vernor, Hood & Sharpe, Poultry, 1807.

burgh. and F. R. S. *M. Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo.* See the reign of CHARLES II.

SIR ROGER L'ESTRANGE, *Æt.* 69, 1685; *Kneller p. R. White sc. Another in* 8*vo.* See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES CHARDIN, miles, *natus* $\frac{6}{16}$ *Nov.* 1643; *Loggan sc. Before his "Travels,"* 1686; *fol.*

JOHANNES CHARDIN miles; *J. Gole sc. Before his "Travels," in French,* 12*mo. This is copied from the former. There is another head of him in an oval, supported by two Eastern figures.*

John Chardin, a French protestant, sheltered himself in England, soon after the revocation of the famous Edict of Nantz by Lewis XIV. He was treated here with uncommon respect, and received the honour of knighthood from Charles II. His "Travels to Persia," of which there are abstracts in Harris's and other Collections of Voyages, are well worth the reader's perusal. He died at London, the 5th of January, 1713.

WILLIAM WINSTANLEY; *a bust betwixt two pyramids. Before his "Lives of the Poets,"* 1687: 8*vo.* See an account of him in the preceding reign.

PHILOSOPHERS.

ISAAC NEWTON, whom that innate modesty which usually attends on true genius had restrained from displaying his mighty talents, broke forth from his obscurity in the reign of James II. Then it was that he published his "Prin-

"cipia,"

" Principia," a work that occasioned the greatest revolution that ever was made in the world of science. This performance is an illustrious proof of the power of the human mind; it being the highest instance that can, or probably ever will be given of the exertion of it. His portrait belongs to the reign of Anne.

There is a print of him engraved by Bickham' which may be placed as a memorial in this reign: It is a head *radiated like the sun*, in the midst of a planetry system. The following lines of Lucretius may without pedantry be affixed to it; they are much better suited to this character than to that of Epicurus,

" Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit, et om-
" nes
" Perstrinxit stellas, exortus ut ætherius sol."

JOHN LOCKE, who was in metaphysics what Newton was in the higher mathematics, finished his " Essay on Human Understanding" in the reign of James II. Newton led mankind to the knowledge of the material world with which they were surrounded; Locke to the knowledge of the ideal world within themselves *. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

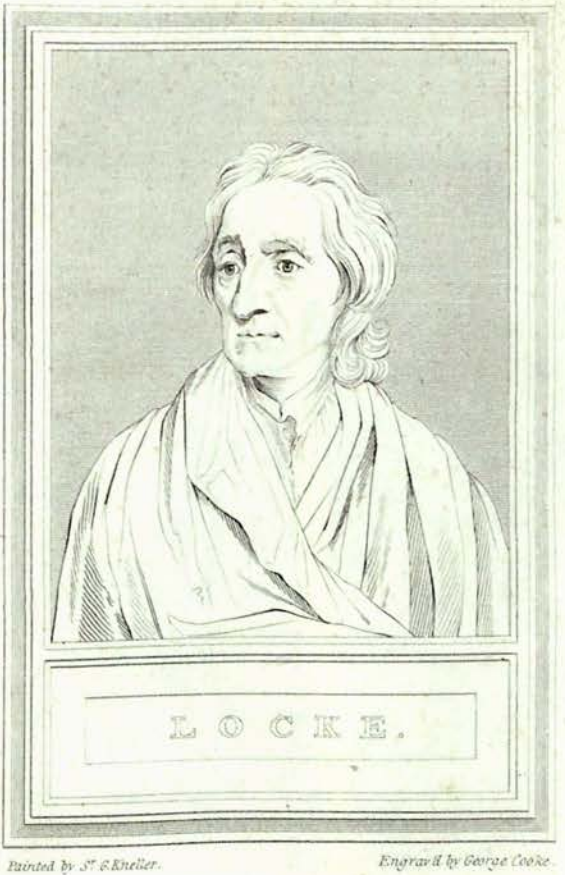
GEORGE SAVILE, marquis of Halifax, a distinguished writer. See Class II.

HENRY BOOTH, lord Delamer. See Class III.

THOMAS COWEL, *Æt*, 63, *Nov.* 1688; *oval frame, wig, neckcloth.*

I think

* The Cartesian philosophy began visibly to decline from this æra.



Painted by Sr G.Kneller. *Engravd by George Cooke.*

London. Published by Vernor Hood & Sharpe Poultry Aug.1808.

I think he was author of a book on gardening: quære.—There were several others who flourished in this reign, but their heads would be more properly placed in the next.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS.

A HISTORY PAINTER.

CHARLES DE LA FOSSE; *A. Walker sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Charles de la Fosse, a celebrated French artist, was a disciple of Le Brun. He painted two ceilings for Ralph, duke of Montagu ‡, in which he represented the apotheosis of Isis, and an assembly of the gods. He was esteemed a better colourist then the generality of the French school. He returned to his own country at the Revolution.

PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

GODFREY KNELLER, painter to the king. See the reign of CHARLES II. His portraits belong also to the two following reigns.

WILLIAM WISSING. See the preceding reign.

JOHN RILEY. The portrait of this artist belongs to the reign of William.

HENRY

‡ The magnificent house, where these ceilings are, is now the British Museum: the plan of it was brought from Paris, where his grace was ambassador. It gives us a good idea of the finest French hotels.

HENRY TILSON; *ipse p. Chambars sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Henry Tilson, a scholar of Sir Peter Lely, was esteemed a good painter of portraits both in oil and crayons; especially in the latter. He was about seven years in Italy, where he studied the works of the most celebrated masters. He was rising in reputation, when he conceived a violent passion for a woman who slighted him. This unhappy affair disordered his senses, and he, in a fit of phrensy, shot himself with a pistol. He died in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

PAINTERS IN VARIOUS BRANCHES.

JOHN SYBRECHT; *N. Largilliere p. Chambars sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

John Sybrecht, a noted painter of landscapes, was invited into England by the duke of Buckingham, who employed him at Cliveden in this reign. He did several views of Chatsworth. *Ob.* 1703. *Æt.* 73.

WILLIAM VANDE VELDE, junior, a celebrated painter of sea-pieces. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES WYCK, &c. *Kneller p.* 1685; *Faber f.* 1730; *h. sh. mezz.* See the reign of CHARLES II.

HENRY GYLES; thus inscribed: "Glass-"painting for windows, as arms, sun-dials, "history, landscape, &c. done by Henry "Gyles,

Glaſs painting for windows, as Armes, Sundyals, History, Landskipt, &c. Done by Henry Gyles of the City of York.

Published by W. Richardson Castle Street Leicester Fields.

"Gyles, of the city of York;" *F. Place f.* 12*mo. mezz.* *

This artist painted a window at University College in Oxford, in the year 1687. It is well known that the art of painting on glass was commonly practised in England before the Reformation: and it appears from a series of dates taken by Mr Walpole from windows now in being, that it has been also practised in every age since that period. Peter Oliver painted on glass in the reign of Charles II. and the two following reigns; John Langton †, in the reign of Anne; Price and Rowell § were prac-

* Mr Thoreſby, in the Catalogue of his Muſeum, numbers among his rarities "the picture of Mr Henry Gyles, the famous glass-painter, of York, "wrought in mezzotinto, when that art was known to few others, by the "celebrated Mr Francis Place." This, he ſays, he bought, with other curioſities, of Mr Gyles's executors. Among Dr Liſter's papers, in Aſhmole's Muſeum, is a letter written by Gyles, in which he complains with great ſenſibility of having been defrauded by ſome of the Engliſh nobility. He was once inclined to leave his country, which as he ſays, had "ſpit in his face for "forty years together."

† John Langton was an ingenious writing-maſter at Stamford in Lincolnſhire. In 1713, he preſented a moſt curious piece of writing, in the ancient and modern hands, to queen Anne. There is a fine copy of this at Burleigh Houſe. It is ſaid in a manuſcript note belonging to this piece, that *he retrieved the art of glaſs painting.*

§ John Rowell, who was by profeſſion a plumber, practiſed glaſs painting at High Wycomb, in the county of Bucks, and afterwards at Reading in Berkſhire. He was employed by the late duke of Richmond at Goodwood, and executed many pieces for Dr Maddox, late biſhop of Worceſter; particularly a hiſtory of Chriſt praying in the garden, after a deſign of Dr John Wall, of Worceſter ‖. He painted a ſet of windows for Dr Scawen Kenrick, in the church of Hambledon in Buckinghamſhire. He did the nativity of Chriſt, and the Roman charity, in two large windows: the former was purchaſed of his widow by Mr Chute of the Vine, in Hampſhire; the latter by the late lord viſcount Fane. The colours in ſome of his paintings, ſtand very well: in others they have been obſerved greatly to fail. He diſcovered the

‖ Dr Wall informs me, that his deſign is ſtrangely altered in the execution. The truth is, that Rowell was very deficient in drawing.

practitioners of late years; and the art is now professed by W. Peckitt of York *. This kind of painting is admirably adapted to some scripture histories. I can easily imagine that the glory of the Transfiguration painted on glass by Raphael, must have had a much more astonishing effect, than the same subject, executed by the same hand, on an opaque ground.

AN ENGRAVER, &c.

PEARCE TEMPEST, engraver and printseller: *inscribed*, "*Cavete vobis principes;*" *small 4to. mezz.*

PEARCE TEMPEST; *in the habit of a nonconforming divine, without his name. One of the Set of Cries by Lauron*; *h. sh.* †

Pearce Tempest received some instructions in the art of engraving from Hollar, and assisted him in several of his works §. But few of his performances are extant, though his name, with the word *excudit*, is often affixed to the prints which he sold, particularly to Lauron's Cries, and Barlow's Birds and Beasts. His name

the beautiful red which is so conspicuous in our old windows; but this secret is supposed to have died with him, in the year 1756.

* I have seen various materials used in glass-painting, and several pieces of painted glass, more or less finished, from the laying on of the colours, to the last operation of running them in the stove or furnace. I have also seen the process of enamelling at Birmingham; and am assured that the two arts are so much the same, that the former could never have been lost.

† There were very few who knew, or even supposed, that this was the portrait of Tempest. A man, whose face is familiar to us, may easily escape us unknown in masquerade. The dress to which we are accustomed adds greatly to the resemblance: it is therefore absurd to be drawn in foreign habits, and assumed characters.

‡ See the "Life of Hollar," by Vertue.

name has been frequently Italianized to Tempesta, in T. Osborne's Catalogue, which has occasioned his being confounded with Antonio Tempesta, a famous painter and engraver, who flourished about a century before him. He was living in the reign of Anne.

MUSICIANS.

DR JOHN BLOW, organist, composer, and master of the children of the Chapel Royal, in the reign of Charles II. and the three following reigns. His portrait was painted in that of William III.

HENRY PURCELL, the celebrated pupil of Dr Blow. See the preceding reign.

GODEFRIDUS FINGER, Olmutius Moravus, Regiæ Capellæ Musicus; *S. Gribelin sc. He is represented kneeling, and holding out a piece of music in a scroll. The bust of James II. is in the upper part of the print; ornaments; large 4to. Before his XII. Sonatæ. Lond.* 1688.

A WRITING MASTER.

N. STRINGER, writing-master, 1686.

" Nature writes short-hand too, for here we find
" True characters of an ingenious mind:
" In every feature of his modest face,
" Symbols of wit and industry we trace," &c.

Before his book of short hand.

Nathanael Stringer was author of "Rich Redivivus, or Mr Jeremiah Rich's Short-Hand improved," 8vo.*

CLASS XI.

LADIES, &c.

The Dutchess of MONMOUTH, the earl of Doncaster, and the lord Henry Scot, her sons; *whole length; Kneller p. Smith f. (1688), large h. sh. mezz.*

The Dutchess of MONMOUTH and her sons; *without inscription; large h. sh. mezz.*

See an account of the dutchess of Monmouth, in the reign of CHARLES II.

James Scot, earl of Doncaster, who, after the attainder of his father, was called earl of Dalkeith, espoused Henrietta, second daughter of Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester. He died in 1705, and left issue three sons, and two daughters; of whom Francis the eldest became duke of Buccleugh, upon the demise of his grandmother, the Dutchess of Monmouth.

March 29, 1706. Henry Scot, the younger of the two surviving sons of the duke of Monmouth, was, in the reign of Anne, created earl of Deloraine. He was, in the next reign, register of Scotland, captain and colonel of the second troop of horse-grenadier guards, and colonel of a regiment of foot. He was also gentleman of the

* The curious in Calligraphy may see an account of the most eminent English writing-masters, in R. More's "Essay on the Invention of Writing," &c. prefixed to his Copy-book, 1725, and Massey's new account of them.

the bed-chamber to the prince of Wales, and one of the sixteen peers for Scotland. He married, in 1706, Anne, daughter to William Duncomb, of Battlesden, in the county of Bedford, esq. by whom he had issue two sons.

The countess of DERBY; *Wissing p. R. Williams f. large 4to. mezz.*

This lady is most probably Elizabeth Butler, who was daughter of Thomas, earl of Ossory, wife of William Richard George, the ninth earl of Derby, and sister to James, duke of Ormond.

The countess of LICHFIELD; *G. Kneller p. J. Becket f. a whole length; her right-hand is held out to a dog; mezz.*

The countess of LICHFIELD; *Kneller p. J. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

The lady LICHFIELD; *S. Varelst p. P. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh.*

Charlotte, natural daughter of Charles II. by Barbara, countess of Castlemain, who became afterwards dutchess of Cleveland. She was married to Sir Edward Henry Lee, of Ditchley, in Oxfordshire, who, in 1674, was created earl of Lichfield. He was lord of the bed-chamber to James II. and colonel of his majesty's first regiment of foot-guards. He died the fourteenth of July, 1716, and was survived by his countess, by whom he had twelve sons and six daughters *. She died February 17, 1717-18. She was much handsomer than her sister Barbara, who became a nun at Pontoise in France.

* Collins's "Peerage," edit. 1768.

The countess of DORCHESTER; *Kneller p. J. Smith exc.* (1688) *h. sh. mezz.*

Her portrait, by Dahl, is at Strawberry-Hill.

Creat. 2 Jan. 1685-6

Catharine Sedley was a women of a sprightly and agreeable wit, which could charm without the aid of beauty, and longer maintain its power. She had been the king's mistress, before he ascended the throne; and was, not long after, created countess of Dorchester. Sir Charles Sedley, her father, looked upon this title as a splendid indignity, purchased at the expence of his daughter's honour †. The king continued frequently to visit her, which gave great uneasiness to the queen, who employed her friends, and especially the priests, to persuade him to break off this amorous correspondence. They remonstrated to him the guilt of such a commerce, and the reproach it would bring on the Catholic religion. She, on the contrary, employed the whole force of her ridicule against the priests and their counsels; but without success. They, at length, prevailed with him to forsake her; and he is said to have "sent her "word, either to retire into France, or to have "her pension of 4000 *l.* a year withdrawn ‡." It was then, probably, that she repented of having been the royal mistress:

"Yet Vane could tell what ills from beauty spring;
"And Sedley curs'd the form that pleas'd the "king."

S. JOHNSON.

She

† Sir Charles, who was very active againſt the king about the time of the Revolution, ſaid, that in gratitude he ſhould do his utmoſt to make his majeſty's daughter a queen, as he had made his own a counteſs.

‡ Reresby's "Memoirs, 4to. p. 131.

She understood dress, and was expensive in it to a degree of extravagance. She had by the king a daughter named Catharine, who was first married to James, earl of Anglesey, and afterwards to John Sheffield, duke of Buckinghamshire and Normandy. This lady has drawn her own character to as great advantage as that of the duke her husband is drawn in the dedications of Dryden, and other panegyrics of his contemporary poets *. The Countess, her mother, who was "a spy to government," and in danger of being impeached for treason in the reign of William †, espoused David, earl of Portmore, by whom she had issue two sons. She died at Bath, 26 Oct. 1717.

The LADY ELIZABETH WILMOT; *Wissing & Vandervaart p. Smith f. (1688) h. sh. mezz.*

This lady was the second of the three daughters and coheirs of John Wilmot, earl of Rochester. She was married to Edward, the third earl of Sandwich, who dying in 1729, left her a widow. She lived to a very advanced age, and died, not many years since, at Paris, where she spent the latter part of her life. I was told by an honourable person who knew her well, that she inherited a large portion of her father's wit and vivacity ‡. The earl of Rochester had a son named Charles who died 12 November, 1681; upon which the title became extinct. It was afterwards conferred upon

* See this character in vol. VIII, of Mr Pope's Works, published by Dr Warburton.

† Appendix to Dalrymple's "Memoirs," part ii. p. 108, 186.

‡ She is mentioned in Pope's Works by Warburton, VII. p. 121, edit. 1751.

count Kenelworth, a younger son of Edward, earl of Clarendon.

The LADY HENRIETTA, and the LADY MARY HYDE, daughters to the right honourable the earl of Rochester; *Wissing p. Smith f. whole lengths; large h. sh. mezz. They are represented young.*

The lady Henrietta Hyde, was second daughter of Laurence, earl of Rochester. She espoused James, earl of Dalkeith, eldest surviving son of James, duke of Monmouth. See the dutchess of MONMOUTH, &c. in this Class.

The lady Mary Hyde was third daughter of the earl of Rochester. She was first wife of Francis, lord Conway, father of Francis, earl of Hertford.

HENRIETTA MARIA, LADY WENTWORTH, Baroness of Nettlestead, the only daughter and Heir of Thomas, Lord Wentworth, Grandchild and Heir of Thomas, Earl of Cleveland; *Kneller p. R. Williams f. whole length; large h. sh.*

Lady Herriot Wentworth, a woman of an elegant person and engaging manners, was well known to the world as the mistress of the duke of Monmouth. This criminal attachment was for a considerable time, supposed to have been maintained with constancy, at least on her side. The duke acknowledged, just before his execution, to two prelates and other divines who attended him, that "he had "an affection for lady Herriot, and prayed that if "it were pleasing to God, it might continue; o-"therwise, that it might cease; and God heard "his prayer." When he addressed himself to the

P. Lely equespinal.
1675.

Henrietta Maria Lady Wentworth.

Engravd from an Original Picture in the possession of Mr. Richardson.

Pubd. August 1.1708. by W. Richardson York House. N. 31 Strand.

the people from the scaffold, he spoke "in vindi-"cation of the lady Herriot, saying, she was a "woman of great honour and virtue, a religious "godly lady. He was told by some of the di-"vines" of his living in adultery with her." "He "said, (that) for these two years past he had not "lived in any sin that he knew of, and that he "was sure, when he died, to go to God, and there-"fore he did not fear death, which they might see "in his face †."

The LADY BRANDON; *Wissing p. Smith f.* (1687) *h. sh. mezz.*

The lady BRANDON; *Wissing p. Sold by Cooper; h. sh. mezz.*

This lady was the wife of Charles Gerard lord Gerard, of Brandon, son and heir of Charles, earl of Macclesfield. Lord Brandon, together with the earls of Huntingdon and Shaftesbury, the lords Grey of Werk, Russel, and Cavendish, and several gentlemen of distinction, in the late reign, presented the duke of York as a popish recusant, at the king's-bench bar in Westminster-hall. He was one of the partizans of the duke of Monmouth, and was tried and condemned for the concern he had in his rebellion; but was reprieved by the king the second of December, 1685: the fifth of that month had been assigned for his execution. This was the most signal, if not the only act of James's clemency. He was tried and condemned but few years before, for breaking a

† Biſhop Lloyd's Letters; for an account of which ſee the note ſubjoined to the article of the Dutcheſs of Monmouth, in the reign of Charles II.

boy's neck in a drunken fit; but found means to procure the king's pardon *.

The LORD CHURCHILL's two daughters, *Kneller p. Smith f. (1688) whole lengths; mezz.*

HENRIETTA and ANNE CHURCHILL, &c. *Paulus Mignard Avenionensis p. Londini; Van Somer f. whole lengths; h. sh. mezz.*

The two eldest of the four beauteous daughters of the lord Churchill, better known by the title of duke of Marlborough. The personal charms of these ladies were afterwards deservedly celebrated. They were indeed powerful enough to subdue as great heroes as their father.

MADAM ELIZABETH BROWNLOW, a child; *Wissing p. Smith f. whole length; h. sh. mezz.*

The original portrait is in the possession of Sir Brownlow Cust, and is now at Belton, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire.

Elizabeth Brownlow was eldest daughter and coheir of Sir John Brownlow of Belton, bart. She espoused John Cecil, earl of Exeter, by whom she was mother of Brownlow Cecil, who succeeded his father in title and estate.

The lady BROWNLOW, a child; *Soust p. Becket f. whole length; h. sh. mezz.*

MADAM JANE SKEFFINGTON; *W. Wissing p. J. Smith f. (1687) h. sh. mezz.*

This

* See Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 126, 127.

This young lady was descended from an ancient family, long seated at Skeffington, in the county of Leicester. She was, as I am informed, daughter of Sir William Skeffington, bart. and sister to Sir John, who was created viscount Massareen, of the kingdom of Ireland, by Charles II. * He was one of the privy-council to king James, who made him governor of the county of Londonderry, and the town of Colerane.

Madam ANNE WINDHAM; *a girl sitting by a vase of flowers; W. Wissing p. J. Becket f. mezz.*

Quære if a daughter of Sir William Windham, who was advanced to the dignity of a baronet by Charles II. This gentleman was father of Sir Edward, and grandfather of Sir William, who was deservedly celebrated for his parliamentary talents. I have heard it remarked by a person who was well acquainted with the history of the family, that he never knew a poor man, or a plebeian, of the name of Windham.

It has been conjectured, that the lady represented by the print may be a daughter, or of the family of Mrs Anne Wyndham, who, in the latter end of the reign of Charles II. published an account of that prince's concealment, at the house of colonel Wyndham, her husband, at Trent, in Somersetshire, soon after the battle of Worcester. The relation was written by the colonel, and is subjoined to "Boscobel, or the compleat History of "his Sacred Majestie's most miraculous Preserva-

"tion,"

* I ſuſpect, from her youthful appearance, that she might be a daughter of lord Massareen; quære.

" tion," &c. the third edition, 1680. I mention these circumstances, as some of them may, perhaps, lead to a discovery of the person.

MADAM SOAMS; *G. Kneller p. J. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.*

Quære if a daughter, or of the family of Sir William Soams, who was sent ambassador to the Grand Signor by king James? He died at Malta, on his voyage, the second of June, 1686.

Madam BAKER; *Kneller p. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

Probably of the family of Sir George Baker, of Crooke, near Durham; from which family the learned and ingenious Mr Thomas Baker, of St John's College in Cambridge, was descended. There is very little probability of her being a descendant of Sir Richard Baker the historian, as he left his children in very mean circumstances.

Madam DOROTHY MASON; *Wissing p. Smith f.* (1686); *h. sh. mezz.*

* * * * * * *

IRISH LADIES.

The countess of KILDARE; *Wissing p. Smith f.* (1686); *4to. mezz.*

The lady Elizabeth Jones, eldest daughter of Richard, earl of Ranelagh, and second wife of John Fitzgerald, the eighteenth * earl of Kildare.

* Perhaps the seventeenth; quære.

Kildare. She was one of the most amiable women of her time, and is deservedly celebrated by lord Lansdown, in his "Progress of Beauty."

Madam LOFTUS; *J. Smith f. Sold by Becket; h. sh. mezz.*

This lady was second wife of Adam Loftus, Lord Lisburne, in the kingdom of Ireland, and mother-in-law to Lucy, lady Wharton.

Madam LUCY LOFTUS; *without the name of painter or engraver; h. sh. mezz.* †.

Lucy daughter of Adam Loftus above mentioned. She was the second wife of Thomas, marquis of Wharton, by whom he had one son, Philip, afterwards duke of Wharton; and two daughters, Jane, married first to John Holt, of Redgrave in Suffolk, esq. and afterwards to Robert Coke, esq. and Lucy, married to Sir William Morice, bart. Dr Swift, in his character of lord Wharton, tells us, "that he bore the gallantries of his lady "with the indifference of a stoic; and thought "them well recompensed by a return of children "to support his family, without the fatigues of be-"ing a father."

† There is a mezzotinto of her, from a painting of Sir Peter Lely, which belongs to the preceding reign.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS remarkable from a single Circumstance in their Lives.

TITUS OATES, *in the pillory; over his head is the anagram of his name, "Testis ovat," sarcastically applied; h. sh.*

There are two prints of him in the pillory. At the bottom of one is a vignette, in which is a representation of the whipping of him at the cart's tail: about him are the Jesuits whom he caused to be executed. In the other, which is a half-sheet mezzotinto, is the gallows with the devil on it, at a little distance from the pillory.

2 May, 1685. The notorious Titus Oates was, soon after the accession of James, convicted of perjury, upon the evidence of above sixty reputable witnesses, of whom nine were protestants. He was sentenced to pay a fine of two thousand marks, to be stripped of his canonical habit, to be whipped twice in three days by the common hangman, and to stand in the pillory at Westminster-hall gate, and at the Royal Exchange. He was moreover to be pilloried five times every year, and to be imprisoned during life. The hangman performed his office with uncommon rigour. The best thing James ever did, was punishing Oates for his perjury; and the greatest thing Oates ever did, was supporting himself under the most afflictive part of his punishment with the resolution and constancy of a martyr. A pension of 400l. a year was conferred upon this miscreant by king William. He was, for a clergyman, remarkably illiterate; but there have been published under his name, "A Nar-

"rative

" rative of the Popish Plot; " " The Merchan-
" dise of the Whore of Rome ;" and " Eikon Ba-
" silike, or a Picture of the late King James."
It is well known that he was the son of an ana-
baptist ; and he probably died in the communion
in which he had been educated *.

The Squire of Alsatia ; *M. Lauron del. Tempest exc. a whole length, in a hat and feather, and laced neckcloth, sword, cane, &c. The print belongs to the Set of Cries published by Tempest.*

The 'Squire of *Alsatia*, which was very probably done from the life, means one of the gamesters of *White Friars*, which was notorious for these pests of society, who were generally dressed to the extremity of the mode. Their phraseology abounded with such words as are sometimes introduced by pretenders to politeness and " dunces of " figure," whom Swift reckons among the principal corrupters of our language. The reader may see much of this jargon, which indeed requires a glossary to understand it, in Shadwell's comedy, entitled " The 'Squire of Alsatia," which was brought upon the stage in this reign.

HANS BULING, *inscribed*, " *Mountebank*," *&c. M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc.. One of the Set of Cries ; h. sh.*

There is a poor mezzotinto of him, with verses at the bottom of the print.

Hans Buling, a Dutchman, was well known in London as a mountebank in this and the suc-

* See Z. Grey's " Examination of Neal's fourth Vol. of the Hiſtory of the Puritans," p. 378.

succeeding reign. He was an odd figure of a man, and was extremely fantastical in his dress. He was attended by a monkey, which he had trained up to act the part of a jack-pudding; a part which he had formerly acted himself, and which was much more natural to him than that of a professor of physic.

Merry Andrew, *with a prominent belly, and large buttons to his doublet; arch look, and antic posture. M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. One of the Set of Cries; h. sh.*

———" Major subnectit fibula vestem,
" Et referunt vivos errantia lumina motus:
" In ventrem tumet immodicum. &c.
Addison de Homuncione, vulgo dict. *Punch.*

Merry Andrew on the stage; *playing on a bass viol; hood with ass's ears; M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the Set of Cries. Both these prints represent the same person.*

This man, whose name was Philips, was some time a fiddler to a puppet-show; in which capacity he held many a dialogue with Punch, in much the same strain as he did afterwards with the doctor his master upon the stage. As this zany was regularly educated, he had confessedly the advantage of the generality of his brethren—I shall take the liberty to observe here, that some sagacious critics have discovered very evident traces of the ancient drama in the dialogue betwixt *Punch* and the *fiddler*; in which the former answers to one or more of the actors, and the latter to the chorus. The origin of farce has been attributed to the " entertainment exhibited by charlatans and

M. Peaton ad vivum del. M. J. Taylor Sculp.

Phillips the merry Andrew.

Published as the Act directs March 6. 1792. by J. Caulfield, London.

" and their buffoons in the open street, to gather " the croud together *."

HUGH MASSEY, *inscribed*, " *The Merry Fiddler*;" *M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of cries.*

This fellow, who was a vile scraper upon as vile an instrument, picked up a much better subsistence by playing about the streets of London, than several of his brethren of the string. There are many to whom bad music is accommodated: it is no more necessary to play well to please the ears of the common people, than it is to write well to hit the level of their understandings.

CLARK, the English posture-master; *standing on one leg, his heel touching the hind part of his head; his monkey in the same position; M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

JOSEPHUS CLERICUS, posture-masterius; *M. Lauron p. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries. He is represented extremely distorted.*

Joseph Clark, of Pall Mall, was undoubtedly the most extraordinary posture-master that ever existed. Though a well made man, and rather gross than thin, he exhibited, in a most natural manner, almost every species of deformity and dislocation. He frequently made himself merry with the taylors, whom he employed to take measure of him in one posture, which he changed for another when his cloaths were brought home †. He dislocated the vertebræ of his back, and other parts of his body, in such a manner, that Mol-

* See Chambers's Dictionary, article FARCE.

† See the " Guardian," No. 102. See alſo the " Philoſophical Tranſactions," No. 242, for July, 1698, art. iv.

Molins * the famous surgeon, before whom he appeared as a patient, was shocked at the sight, and would not so much as attempt his cure. He often passed for a cripple upon persons with whom he had been in company but a few minutes before. Upon these occasion, he would not only change the position of his limbs, but entirely alter the figure of his countenance. The powers of his face were more extraordinary than the flexibility of his body. He would assume all the uncouth faces that he saw at a quaker's meeting, the theatre, or any other public place. He died about the beginning of king William's reign †.

The famous Dutch Woman; *two prints; one represents her dancing on a strained, the other vaulting on a slack rope. M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the Set of Cries.*

When the Dutch woman first danced and vaulted on the rope in London, the people beheld her with a pleasure mixed with pain; as she seemed every moment in danger of breaking her neck. She was afterwards exceeded by Signora Violante, who not only exhibited many feats which required more strength and agility of body than this woman was mistress of, but she had also a stronger head, as she performed at a much greater distance from the ground than any of her predecessors. Signor Violante was no less excellent as a rope dancer ‡. The spectators

* Or Mullens.

† It appears from Evelyns "Numiſmata," p. 277, that he was dead in 169⁻.

‡ "Signor Violante, ſays an author who wrote in the reign of George I. "has taken poſſeſſion of the king's own pariſh-church, in order to ſhew his "ſkill to multitudes of admiring ſpectators," "Touchſtone," p. 110.

The Famous Dutch Woman

M. Lauron advivum del.t W. J. Taylor sculp.t

Colly Molly Puff

Published as the Act directs Sep.r 11. 1792, by J. Caulfield, London.

tators were astonished, in the late reign, at seeing the famous Turk dance on the rope, balance himself on a slack wire without a pole, and toss up oranges alternately with his hands; but their admiration was considerably abated when one of the oranges happened to fall, and appeared by the sound to be a ball of painted lead. Signor and Signora Spinacuta are not inferior to the Turk. The former danced on the rope, not long since †, at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket §, with two boys tied to his feet. But what is still more extraordinary, a monkey has lately performed there, both as a rope-dancer and an equilibrist, such tricks as no *man* was thought equal to, before the Turk appeared in England *.

"The portraiture of JOHN WORMBERGH, by "birth a Switzer, by religion a protestant; his "height not exceeding two feet seven inches, aged "thirty-eight years; who had the honour to be ex- "posed to view of most princes in Europe, and since "to the king of Great Britain, and chiefest of the "nobility: the like not hitherto seen, being the "strangest prodigy in nature, and great astonish- "ment of all beholders. He is at present to be seen "in Fleet-street." *Sold by Isaac Oliver, on Ludgate Hill; h. sh.*

COLLY MOLLY PUFF; *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

This little man, who had nothing at all striking in his appearance, and was but just able to support the basket of pastry which he carried

† In 1768.

§ Now called a Theatre Royal.

* In the reign of James II. there was a very noted rope-dancer in London, whom Mr Evelyn calls, "the famous Funamble Turk." See "Numismata," p. 277.

upon his head, sung in a very peculiar tone, the cant words which passed into his name *. This singularity was very advantageous to him, as it rendered him one of the most noted of the cries in London.

The Cryer of poor JACK, *attended by his lame wife, supported by two sticks; M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the Set of Cries.*

The wife of this man, who was scarce able to limp after her husband, and never carried any fish was, for many years, his constant attendant thro' the streets. I have been informed that jealousy was the reason commonly assigned for her attendance.

The merry Milk Maid; *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the Set of Cries.*

This pretty sprightly girl, whose name was Kate Smith, is represented dancing with her milk-pail on her head. The pail is hung round with cups, tankards, porringers, and other pieces of borrowed plate. She is dressed in a white hood; over which is a narrow-brimmed black hat; on each shoulder is a knot, and she holds a white handkerchief in her right-hand. The London milk-maids still continue to decorate their pails in this manner, on the first of May, when they generally receive a small contribution from their customers.

ROGER TEASDELL, and Mrs PARKER, ballad-singers, *inscribed, "A merry new song;" M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the Set of Cries.*

Roger Teasdell and Mrs Parker were many years inseparable companions, and partners in trade.

* He was called *Colly Molly Puff.* See the "Spectator," No. 25.

trade. Mrs Parker wore her hat exactly horizontal; Roger's hung so much to one side, that it seemed every moment to be falling off his head. This was the only instance in which this *harmonious* couple disagreed. Each is represented singing, and holding out a single ballad.

" ——— Jam poscunt undique chartas
" Protensæ emptorum dextræ, quas *ille* vel illa
" Distribuit, cantatque simul: neque ferreus iste
" Est unquam auditor, dulcis cui lene camæna
" Non adhibet tormentum, et furtivum elicit
" assem." V. BOURNE.

SEYLEY, the chimney-sweeper, and his boy; *the print is inscribed*, " *Chimney sweep* ;" *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the Set of Cries.*

The bass and treble voices of Seyley and his boy were generally heard in the streets, about six o'clock in the morning. None of our diurnal novelists or biographers have yet given us any real or imaginary memoirs of chimney-sweepers. But they have given us the lives of persons, who in the eye of reason, were of a much lower rank. Devil Dick was, in the strictest propriety of speech, of a much *blacker*, and consequently a meaner character than any chimney-sweeper *. There is one of this occupation now living in Great Windmill Street, who keeps his one horse-chaise: I expect every day to hear that he has purchased a country house.

NAN MILLS, and her two children; *one of whom hangs at her back. The print is inscribed*, " *The* " *London*

* See " The Adventures of William B——d——w, commonly ſtyled Devil Dick ;" two vols. 12mo. 1754.

London Beggar;" *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the Set of Cries.*

Nan Mills was not only a good physiognomist; she was also an excellent mimic. She knew who were the likeliest persons to address herself to, and could adapt her countenance to every circumstance of distress.

I shall conclude this volume with observing, that lord Bacon has somewhere remarked, that biography has been confined within too narrow limits; as if the lives of great personages only deserved the notice of the inquisitive part of mankind. I have perhaps, in the foregoing strictures, extended the sphere of it too far: I began with monarchs, and have ended with ballad-singers, chimney-sweepers, and beggars. But they that fill the highest and the lowest classes of human life, seem, in many respects, to be more nearly allied than even themselves imagine. A skilful anatomist would find little or no difference, in dissecting the body of a king and that of the meanest of his subjects; and a judicious philosopher would discover a surprising conformity, in discussing the nature and qualities of their minds *.

* The print of Count Dada, mentioned in a note subjoined to the article of the Duke of Somerset, in the third class, and that of Father Couplet, in the fourth, may come in here, by way of Appendix to this reign.

ADDITIONS, &c.

TO THE

FOUR VOLUMES

OF THE

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

This *fourth edition* is printed page for page with the second edition, which is allowed to be the most correct. The *third* edition being very erroneous. Particularly in the Index. The Additions, &c. which follow, from their great length, could not be inserted in their proper places without deranging the paging; they are therefore put here as an Appendix.

To prevent mistakes, the Titles of Classes and the Notes are to be included in numbering the Lines, *from the Top or Bottom of the Page.*

ADDITIONS, &c.

VOL. I.

PAGE 62. l. 13. from the bottom, add the following article:

SIR RICHARD STACPOOLE; *in armour; Segulta p. from a profile on a monument; James Watson f. large h. sh. mezz. From a private plate, belonging to Mr Stacpoole, of Grosvenor-Place, Westminster. Under the print is the following inscription:*

" Sir Richard Stacpoole, of Pembrokeshire, who " was knighted by William the Conqueror. The " different Welsh historians, and the old records of " that principality, mention him among the most " respectable men in the year one thousand and " ninety-one, being the fourth year of the reign of " king William Rufus. He married Margaret, se- " cond sister of Sir Richard Turbervile, lord of Coy- " ty, and died without issue. Robert, the only bro- " ther of Sir Richard Stacpoole, married a daughter " of Sir John Sitsylt, or Cecil, ancestor to Sir Wil- " liam Cecil, lord Burleigh, and lord high-treasurer " of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Sir " William Stacpoole, his eldest son married a daugh- " ter of Howel ap Ithel, lord of Roos, and Ryuonioc, " now Denbighland. The said Sir William had a " command in an army, raised in the reign of king " Stephen, against David, king of Scots; but died " young, leaving three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Sir Richard Stacpoole, of Stacpoole, in the county of Pembroke, married a daughter of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddonin the Peak. No mention is " made

" made of the second son; but Robert the youngest, " encouraged by his cousin Robert Fitz Stephen, went " over to Ireland with Richard, earl of Strigule, " known by the name of Strongbow, and was a cap- " tain of archers in that division of the army which " Fitz Stephen commanded under Strongbow, in " the year eleven hundred and sixty-eight, being " the fourteenth year of king Henry the Second. " The said Robert afterwards settled in Ireland, and " from him the Stacpooles of the county of Clare " are descended. The old mansion of Stacpoole " Court, and a large estate, in Pembrokeshire, de- " scended to a grand daughter of the second Sir " Richard Stacpoole, and is now the property of the " son of the late Pryse Campbell, esq. who was " member for that county."

P. 73. l. 11. from the bottom, add this article:

ÆNEAS SYLVIUS, Picolomineus, dictus Pius II. Pont. Max. *In Boissard, small 4to.*

Æneas Sylvius, afterwards pope Pius II. who was a native of Corsignano, in the territory of Sienna, was descended from the Piccolomini family. He succeeded Calistus III. in the pontificate, to which he was a singular ornament. He was an excellent poet, a persuasive orator, a wise politician, and a pious, honest, and benevolent man. He was employed in the capacities of secretary, vice-legate, and legate, in several embassies. It appears, at p. 443, of his works, that he was in Scotland in the reign of James I. He was successively bishop of Triesta and Sienna, and was advanced to the purple in 1456; and soon after, on the foot of his merit, to the papal throne. He had himself a particular regard to merit in conferring dignities. One of his favourite maxims was, that " Men ought to be presented to dignities, and not dignities to men." He died the 13th of

ex Regio Cimelio

Basire Sc

d as the Act directs 1 March 1774

of August, 1464. His prose works, in Latin, which contain 1086 pages in folio, were printed at Basil, in 1571. Prefixed to this volume are Lives of him, written by different hands.

P. 247. l. 14. add:

RICARDUS SCELLEIUS, Prior Angliæ, An. Æt. LXIII. *a medallion, with two reverses: Basire sc. 4to. This curious medallion is in the king's collection.*

Sir Richard Shelley was the last of our countrymen, that I ever heard of, who was titular prior of the English knights of St John of Jerusalem, or knights Templars †. He, in the reign of Elizabeth, without leave of that princess, resided in Spain and the Low Countries, whither he retired on account of his religion. The reader, who is curious to see particulars concerning him, is referred to the Collection of Letters to which the print is prefixed; to "Camdeni Elizabetha," sub annis 1560 et 1563; to the Index of the third volume of Strype's "Annals of the Reformation," and to Dod's "Church History," vol. ii. p. 57.

P. 277. place this article before that of Isaac Oliver, and erase in his what relates to Hilliard.

NICHOLAS HILLIARD, *Æt.* 30, 1577; *from a limning at Penshurst. T. Chambars sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting," 4to.*

Nicholas Hilliard, who was bred a goldsmith, applied to painting in miniature, in which art he chiefly formed himself upon the smaller pieces of Holbein, but never rose to all their excellence. Hilliard had the honour of contributing to the formation of Isaac Oliver, a greater genius than himself. Two of his works, which are in the possession of Simon Fanshawe, esq. bear ample testimony

† They are now better known by the appellation of Knights of Malta.

mony to his merit. Dr Donne has immortalized him by a very slight sketch;

——— a hand or eye
By Hilliard drawn is worth a history
By a worse painter made———

He was miniature-painter and engraver of medals to James I. who granted him a privilege by patent for engraving the heads of the royal family. I have seen a set of counters of the kings of England in silver, which were probably engraved by himself and several other artists who worked under him. In this set were the heads of James and the princes Henry and Charles, neatly executed by Simon Pass, who assisted him in these works. He died January 7, 1619. See more of him in the "Anecdotes of Painting."

P. 297. l. 7. from the bottom, place the two following articles before that of Gomarus.

CHARLES UTENHOVIUS, of Ghent, of whom there are several prints, was distinguished by his writings in verse and prose. He was a friend and correspondent of Turnebus, and was of a similar genius with that great man. He seems to have travelled into England from a motive of curiosity. It is certain, that queen Elizabeth, who was well acquainted with, and knew how to value his talents, found employment for his pen, and rewarded him with unusual liberality. His works consist chiefly of poems, in Greek and Latin, on a variety of subjects. He died at Cologn, in the year 1600. See more of him in the "Dictionaire de Moreri."

PIERRE DE BOURDEILLE, Seigneur Brantôme; *J. V. Schley sc.* 1740, 12*mo*. *In the 15th tome of his works.*

Peter

Peter Bourdeille, abbé of Brantôme, by which name he is generally distinguished, was, in the former part of his life, a man of uncommon curiosity and spirit, which carried him not only through most parts of Europe, but into Africa and Greece. He enjoyed the countenance and favour of several royal and noble personages; and was an acute and nice observer of men and manners; but was particularly inquisitive into the character and conduct of the female sex. He is best known to the world as the biographer of *gallant and illustrious women*, and has given us memoirs of some great ladies whom he personally knew, and drawn their principal and most characteristic features from the life. For this he was particularly qualified in the instance of his unhappy mistress, Mary, queen of Scots, whom he saw in the morning of her beauty, and admired in the meridian of her splendor; nor was he a stranger to that thick and settled cloud of misfortune, guilt, and misery, that almost totally eclipsed the remainder of her life. He together with several of the French nobility, accompanied Mary to Scotland, and returning to France through England, was, by his curiosity, detained some time in London. He died about the year 1600. The reader who is inclined to know more of his personal history, is referred to the account of him prefixed to the 15th tome of his works, or to his article in Moreri's "Dictionary *." In Jebb's 2d folio "De "Vita et Rebus gestis Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ," occurs all that Brantôme has written of that princess. "Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, being the se-"cret History of her Life, &c. translated from the "French," 8vo. 2d edit. 1726, is, as I am informed, from the original of the same author.

P. 326.

* See BOURDEILLE.

P. 326. l. 19, add

JAMES, Marquis of Hamilton, &c. *Martin D. (Droeshout) sc. London*, 1623; *a whole length, in armour, standing in a tent with fringed curtains. On a table is a helmet, with a large crest of bristles and ostrich's plumes; a small h. sh. I have seen some proofs of this print without the inscription; these were taken when the plate was much worn.*

There is an octavo print of him, by Vaughan, which has been mistaken for a portrait of his son, who was beheaded.

Created 1599.

James, marquis of Hamilton, was a distinguished favourite of king James, who, before he was twenty-one years of age, appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and a lord of his privy-council. He was afterwards made steward of his majesty's household, and, in 1619, created a peer of England, by the title of baron of Innerdale, in Cumberland, and earl of Cambridge. In 1621, he was appointed lord high-commissioner of the parliament of Scotland. On the 7th of July, 1623, he was installed knight of the Garter. He was naturalized in England by act of parliament. He died in 1625. See more of him in Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland," p. 333.

VOL. II.

Page 4. Article ANTHONY.

It should here be observed that since this volume was finished at the press, I have been assured that Dr John Anthony was a son of Francis, to whose practice he succeeded: and that he lived handsomely by the sale of his father's medicine, called *Aurum Potabile*. He died April 28, 1655, aged 70; as appears by the monument erected for his father and himself in the church of St Bartholomew the Great

Great, in London. He was author of "Lucas Redi-
"vivus, or the Gospel Physician, prescribing (by way
"of meditation) divine physic to prevent diseases
"not yet entered upon the soul, and to cure those
"maladies which have already seized upon the spi-
"rit," 1656, 4to. His head is prefixed to this book,

VOL. III.

Page 296 l. 11. add,

The Rev. RICHARD KINGSTON, M. A. and Preacher at St James's Clerkenwell. *Under the head, which is engraved in the manner of Gaywood, are four Latin lines* :

Umbra Viri Facies, &c.

The print is prefixed to his "Pilulæ Pestilentiales, a Sermon preached at St Paul's in the Midst of the late sore Visitation," and printed in 1665.

Richard Kingston should be here mentioned with distinction and honour, as he, in the midst of the dreadful pestilence, when, "thousands fell "on his right hand, and ten thousands on his "left," appeared to be under the peculiar care of Providence. He, at this time, as he informs us in his preface, was occupied "by day in visiting the sick, and by night in burying the dead; having no time for study but what he extracted from his natural rest."

VOL. IV.

P. 234. the article of Sir William Curtius should be placed in the fifth Class, as envoy from Charles II. to Germany. The description of his print, vol. II. p. 209, should be placed there also.

The

The following LIST of CURIOUS PORTRAITS some of which, at least, it is hoped, will be engraved, was communicated by Mr WALPOLE to the author, who has taken the liberty to methodize it according to his own plan.

ARTICLE I.

JAMES the Third, King of Scots, and his Queen; ancient originals, at Kensington palace.

ROBERT VERE, Duke of Ireland *; at Penshurst, in Kent.

GEORGE, Duke of Clarence, is at the same place. The earl of Huntingdon has another.

The great TALBOT, Earl of Shrewsbury, and his Countess; two most ancient pictures on board, at the earl of Northampton's, at Castle Ashby, in Northamptonshire.

The first Duke of Northfolk, who was killed at Bosworth-Field; at Worksop, the seat of the duke of Norfolk.

REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

QUEEN CATHARINE PARR; at the earl of Denbigh's, at Newnham, in Warwickshire.

At

* Created by Richard II. See his article, in the history of the Vere family, in the "Biographia Britannica," vi. p. 4024.

At the Queen's House, in the library, are the curious portraits of the Court of Henry VIII. &c. by Holbein †.

JAMES V. King of Scots, and his Queen; at the duke of Devonshire's, at Hardwick. Mr Walpole has a copy of it in water-colours.

CHRISTINA, Dutchess of Milan, who refused to marry Henry VIII. * at Worksop.

PRINCE ARTHUR; at Mr Sheldon's, Weston, Warwickshire.

The Duke of Richmond, natural Son of Henry VIII. at Strawberry-Hill.

SIR THOMAS WYATT; at Mr Walpole's.

REIGN OF EDWARD VI.

The Marquis ‖ of Winchester; at Mrs Pawlet's.

ANNE

† Some of these have been mentioned in another place, as having been etched and published by Mr Dalton. Among those which are not *yet* published ‡, are Queen Anne Bolen; Queen Jane Seymour; the Lady Mary, afterwards Queen; the Lord Chancellor Rich; the Earl of Surrey; John Collet, Dean of St Paul's; Sir Thomas Wyatt; John More, Son of Sir Thomas; the Dutchess of Suffolk; the Countess of Surrey; and Lady Elyot.

* As the dutchess was never in England, her portrait, in strict propriety, cannot be placed in the English series. When a marriage with Henry was proposed to her, she declined the overture, declaring, that if she had two heads, one of them should be at his highness's service.

‖ Created by Edward the Sixth, Mr Tyson has etched his portrait from another picture, done when he was far advanced in years. The print is not sold in the shops.

‡ May 12, 1774.

ANNE STANHOPE, Dutchess of Somerset, the Protector's Wife; at Strawberry-Hill.

REIGN OF MARY.

JOHN DUDLEY, the great Duke of Northumberland; at the duke of Dorset's, at Knowle in Kent.

ELEANOR, Countess of Cumberland, Sister to the Dutchess of Suffolk, Mother of the Lady Jane Grey; at Lord Strafford's at Wentworth Castle in Yorkshire.

CATHARINE GREY, Sister of Lady Jane; at Warwick Castle.

REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

Mr Walpole has seen a picture of Lord Treasurer BURLEIGH, and three other Lords, playing at cards, which would make a large print; but does not recollect where he saw it.

SIR JOHN PERROT, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, supposed natural Son of Henry the Eighth; at Strawberry Hill. The original is at Sir Henry Packington's.

THOMAS, Earl of Southampton, Lord Essex's Friend; at the dutchess dowager's of Portland; at Bulstrode, Bucks *.

MARY, the learned Countess of Arundel ‡, at Mr Sheldon's at Weston, in Warwickshire.

REIGN

* In the picture is repreſented his cat, which went with him to the Tower.

‡ Wife of Henry Howard. The reader is referred to Ballard's "Memoirs" for an account of her tranſlations from Greek into Engliſh, and from Engliſh in

Bocquet fo.

JOHN HOLLES EARL OF CLARE.

Pub.d Feb.y 1. 1806. by J. Scott. 442. Strand.

REIGN OF JAMES I.

HENRY HOWARD, Earl of Northampton; at lord Carlisle's, Castle-Howard, Yorkshire. There is another at Knowle, in Kent.

The great Earl of Clare *; at the duke of Portland's, at Welbeck.

CECIL, viscount Wimbledon, at lord Craven's. There is a print of him, but it is very scarce.

SIR THOMAS CHALONER, Governor of Prince Henry; at lord Orford's, at Houghton, Norfolk.

SIR HENRY SAVILE; at Mr Sheldon's, at Weston, in Warwickshire †.

The Countess of Suffolk; at Gorhambury.

LADY ARABELLA STUART; at Welbeck. Mr Walpole has a copy in water-colours. There is a very scarce print of her.

REIGN OF CHARLES I.

The Princess ELIZABETH, Daughter of Charles the First; at the duke of Northumberland's, at Sion.

into Latin. The ſame *author* mentions her collections from Plato, Ariſtotle, and Seneca. These pieces, which were never printed, are, as he informs us preſerved in the royal library.

* Created 22 Jac. I. See an account of him, under the name of HOLLES, in the "Biographia Britannica."

† There is another portrait of him in the picture-gallery, at Oxford.

PRINCE RUPERT, and PRINCE MAURICE, in one picture; at lord Craven's, at Combe, in Warwickshire.

The Queen of Bohemia, and all her Children, in different pictures, are at the same place.

HENRY DANVERS, Earl of Danby; at lord Orford's, at Houghton, Norfolk.

LORD BROOK, who was killed in the civil war; at Warwick Castle.

SIR GEORGE VILLIERS, Father of the first Duke of Buckingham (Lord Clarendon's Ghost); at Strawberry Hill.

SIR SAMUEL LUKE (the Hudibras of Butler); at Mr Barber's, at Adderbury, in Oxfordshire.

The countess of Derby, who defended Latham House; at Mr Walpole's.

ANNE, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery; at Mr Walpole's, in Arlington-street. There is a very scarce print of her, which represents her young.

The Countess of Buckingham, Mother of the Duke of Montagu's.

REIGN OF CHARLES II.

HENRY JERMYN, Earl of St Alban's, supposed Husband of Queen Henrietta Maria; at Strawberry Hill.

SERJEANT MAYNARD; at Strawberry Hill.

The famous Countess of Shrewsbury, Mistress of the second Duke of Buckingham of the Name of Villiers; at the Duke of Montagu's.

The

ELIZ^TH. COUNTESS of BUCKINGHAM

From her Monument in Westminster Abbey

Pub^d 1 May 1799 by Edwd Harding 98 Pall Mall.

The Beauties of Windsor, except two or three at most, have not yet been engraved.

Lady Chesterfield, and Lady Southesk; at the late Sir Andrew Fountain's, at Narford, Norfolk.

Mrs LUCY WALTERS, Mother of the Duke of Monmouth; at Strawberry Hill.

REIGN OF WILLIAM III.

The Countess of Newburg, Lord Lansdown's Mira; at the duke of Montagu's. There is an uncommon mezzotinto of her.

REIGN OF ANNE.

Dr ARBUTHNOT; at the earl of Bristol's, in St James's Square.

REIGN OF GEORGE I.

The Duke of Wharton; at the Queen's House. There is a print of him by Simon, which has been copied by Vertue *.

* At lord Paget's at Beaudesert in Staffordshire, is a whole length picture by Holbein, of William lord Paget, who flourished in the reign of Mary. Lord Dartmouth has a good portrait of Charles Blount, Earl of Devonshire, which answers to Fynes Moryson's description of his person §. I hear that it is now engraving under the direction of Mr Boydell. I have lately seen a most rare print of him in the king's library. At Magdalen college, in Oxford, are two paintings of the pious and munificent Dr John Warner, bishop of Rochester ‡. At the same place, is a portrait of the excellent Dr Henry Hammond. At the King's Arms, in Reading, is, or was very lately, an original picture of the charitable and public-spirited Mr John Kyrle, the Man of Ross.

§ See p. 45. of "Moryson's Journal of the Irish Rebellion in the "Reign "of Elizabeth."

‡ See "Athen. Oxon."

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* Note, that Art. I. ſignifies the Firſt Article, or that part of the work which precedes the reign of Henry VIII. App. the Appendix to any reign. Int. the Interregnum; and N. the Notes.—Perſons and things incidentally mentioned, are diſtinguiſhed by *Italic Characters* *.

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* His name was Archibald Armſtrong.

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ERRATA.

Vol. II. Page 143, Head line, *for* Charles II. *read* Charles I.
Vol. IV. 177, &c. Head line, *for* Class x. *read* xi.
379, *for* Biondt, *read* Bionti.
403, Article Henrietta Maria, *for* page 191, *read* 101.
404, *for* Hoesnagle, *read* Oefnagle.
415, Article Margaret mother of Henry VII. *for* page 29, *read* 26.
416, Article Matthew, *for* 03, *read* 203.
435, Article John Speed, *for* page 311, *read* 319.
439, Bottom line, *after* page 141, add *an* N.

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